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Foreigners Get Help in Escaping Beirut Fighting

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Oct. 20.—Lebanese factions' militiamen fought through Beirut today and government security forces, acting on a request from the United States, rolled through battle zones in armored cars to evacuate foreigners trapped by the combat.

Shortly before midnight yet another agreement to respect a cease-fire was announced following a pledge from Palestinian leaders to tell their followers to hold their fire, informed sources said. Many similar agreements have failed to take hold or fallen through in the last seven months. At least 70 persons were killed and more than 150 wounded during the last 24 hours, raising the casualty toll from seven weeks of civil war between rightist Christian and leftist Moslem militias to about 950 dead and 2,300 wounded.

France Gets 9's Ultimatum On Wine Levy

Must Act in 7 Days On Italian Imports

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 20 (UPI).—France has been given a European Economic Community ultimatum to suspend, within seven days from tomorrow, the 12-percent border tax it has imposed on imported Italian wine.

Diplomatic sources said here today that if this European Commission order is disobeyed, EEC authorities will ask the European Court of Justice to decide whether the French tax is illegal and a violation of the Treaty of Rome.

The ultimatum is a clear indication that a 10-page tax justification submitted by the French last weekend has failed to impress EEC legal experts.

The French had hoped to continue the tax until the end of the year, but now will not be given that opportunity.

It is understood that the French government is divided about the wisdom of continuing the tax which, in any case, has done little to curb the flow of cheap Italian wine into France.

Some ministers fear that lifting the tax will cause a further outbreak of demonstrations and unrest among wine producers in the south; others feel that the tax's purpose has now been fulfilled.

In other words, the domestic political risk has to be balanced against the antagonism of other EEC member nations and the possibility that Italy may take retaliatory action against imported French goods.

The matter is expected to be discussed at the next meeting of the French Cabinet. There was no indication here from French officials about a response to the commission's threat. But there is longer doubt in the minds of EEC officials that France has acted illegally in imposing the tax—and must withdraw it.

Meanwhile, the EEC's agricultural policy could be reformed. There has been considerable pressure for changes in the structure of the markets in dairy products, beef and cereals. All ministers admitted that this would be a long-term process, but the French surprised representatives of other member states by saying that the Common Agricultural Policy should be reviewed.

Up till now, the French had always been regarded as firmly in favor of maintaining the policy's orthodoxy.

But tonight French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet insisted: "If changes are to be made in the policy it is vital that they be fitted into a proper framework."

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MARKING ANNIVERSARY OF FALANGISTS—Members of the Spanish National Movement meeting yesterday to note the 42d anniversary of the rightist party. At bottom

right is Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro; next to him is Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos, speaker of parliament and chairman of the Council of the Realm.

Condition Improves but Still Is Grave

Franco Again Rallies From Edge of Death

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today rallied again from a crisis that last night had brought him closer to death than at any time since he fell 11 to 10 days ago.

The doctors, suddenly increased to a total of 19, said the 82-year-old chief of state's general condition had improved but the prognosis had not changed. This was taken to mean that the condition continued to be "extraordinarily grave," as a medical bulletin issued 24 hours earlier declared.

The continued resistance of the Spanish leader was creating political confusion here as the expected transfer of power to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, was held up and negotiations to settle a pressing problem, the claims of Morocco and Mauritania, to the Spanish-held Sahara, entered a new and critical phase with the arrival here of an Algerian delegation.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was shifting between the negotiating table and the Pardo Palace on the outskirts of Madrid, where the generalissimo lay close to death. For the first time, a Spanish newspaper today announced explicitly in a headline, "Franco Is Dying." The Nuevo Diario, a Madrid morning newspaper, carried the headline.

The headline was based on medical reports last night that revealed a steady breakdown of body functions with stomach hemorrhages, intestinal paralysis, heart insufficiency, the filling of the lungs and abdominal cavity with plasma and a probable malfunction of the liver, although this was not made explicit.

But as the night went on, Gen. Franco responded to treatment in his second-floor bedroom, which has been turned into a veritable hospital, and a doctor

remarked: "God has been in the room several times and like as not will come back."

This evening, 24 hours after the crisis, a bulletin said:

"In the last 24 hours, the general state has improved with the maintenance of a normal level of consciousness."

"The same degree of congestive cardiac insufficiency continues. Blood pressure and heart beat are normal with very isolated ventricular extrasystoles [premature heart contractions]. Upon reactivation of intestinal activity, hemorrhaging was noted in the form of melena [a discharge of dark stools containing blood]. The ascites [filling of the abdominal cavity with fluid] has not changed. The prognosis has not varied."

While the question of supreme authority in Spain continued to hang in the balance, government officials attempted to resolve the Sahara imbroglio, in which Algeria made plain its objections to a bilateral deal between Spain and Morocco that would circumvent Algerian demands for self-determination by the Sahara population.

The Moroccan, who have accused the Algerians of trying to block their expansion southward, conducted a second day of talks with Premier Arias and other Spanish officials. There were reports that they were close to an agreement with the backing of Mauritania, which also has a delegation here.

But the arrival of the Algerian delegation, headed by the minister of the interior, Mohamed

ben Ahmed Abdelghani, reminded both sides that Algeria also intended to be a party to an agreement. In the background was the potential for trouble-making in the Sahara by an Algerian-backed liberation movement known as the Polisario.

Mr. Abdelghani brought a personal message from Algerian President Houari Boumedienne that normally would have been conveyed to Gen. Franco. Instead, it was received by Foreign Minister Pedro Cordoba.

One of the major components of Gen. Franco's political system, the Falangist Movement, found an occasion to assert itself today on the 42d anniversary of the semi-fascist movement's founding by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera. The founder, the son of the Spanish dictator during the late 1930s, Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, was executed by the Second Republic in 1936, four months after the outbreak of the Civil War.

A short commemorative session of the National Movement, the political organization formed by Gen. Franco to group the Falangist and other rightist elements backing him, was held in a somber atmosphere here by the blue-shirted delegates. Jose Solis Rius, minister of the Movement, declared that the National Movement would protect the government.

Gen. Jose Morais de Silva rejected charges from an anti-Communist daily O Seculo that the Falangists were preparing to back a rightist coup.

Almost identical allegations to this effect appeared in the two morning newspapers controlled by the Communist party.

Gen. Morais de Silva, who sided with moderate officers in the ouster last month of pro-Communist Premier Vasco de Sotomayor, said that a rightist coup attempt was out of the question at this time and that everyone was aware of it. The danger was from the left, he said.

Training Accelerated

He offered no direct denial to charges by the "vigilance committee" that training and combat aircraft were being armed and that the pace of training flights was being accelerated.

The general claimed that his branch was the most cohesive in the armed forces and said, "Anyone trying to take power has to destroy the air force." This was his explanation for the charges that the airman were conspiring.

"The air force will react violently to any violent attempt to seize power, whatever the origin of the threat," he said.

Meanwhile, it was learned from authoritative sources that the air force chief had given his personal pledge to Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo to back the government by force if necessary.

Key Factor

The air force would be a key factor if leftist units in the army tried—as they are reported to be considering—an armed move to overturn what the Communists and their allies consider to be a rightist government.

The government is dominated by moderate military officers dedicated to electoral democracy, Socialists and centrist Popular Democrats. There is one Com-

munist minister—for public works—in the Cabinet.

The sources said that other commanders had also given their personal pledges to the Premier to protect the government.

Newspaper Take-Over

LISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The pro-Communist daily O Seculo was taken over by anti-Communist employees tonight to enforce a staff vote ousting the Communist management.

The newly elected editor said that he would try to get a Thursday edition out over the opposition of some Communist printers.

The Communists, who lost by a 6-1 margin, rejected the vote results.

17 Are Injured In Bomb Blast In Central London

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A bomb explosion about 100 yards from the U.S. Embassy tonight injured 17 persons.

Casualty reports were still contradictory more than an hour after the explosion, which was near a restaurant, Scotland Yard listed the toll as 17 injured and denied reports that there were any deaths.

Tonight's explosion occurred in South Audley Street, a shopping thoroughfare near Oxford Street.

The explosion blew out shop fronts and shattered windows in the area.

Eight Are Seized

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The police today announced the arrests of eight suspects, including four women, in the recent wave of Irish Republican Army bombings in London.

All were seized under an anti-terrorism law that allows authorities to hold them without filing charges for 72 hours.

Bombings in and near London since last month have killed five persons.

Sadat Urges UN To Act to Seat PLO at Geneva

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today asked the General Assembly to adopt a resolution backing the Palestine Liberation Organization as a full member of the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

With the assurance that such a proposal would automatically win majority support in the Assembly, which is weighted heavily against Israel, Mr. Sadat said the UN must grasp the "unique opportunity for peace" that now exists, to move toward a comprehensive settlement.

Israel has repeatedly said that it would not participate at a Geneva conference with the PLO, which refuses to accept the existence of the state of Israel. That position was repeated today by Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog.

Mr. Sadat appeared to endorse Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an informal meeting of Geneva conference participants. He said he "officially" requests the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and the co-chairmen of the conference, the United States and the Soviet Union, "to begin immediately their consultations with all the interested parties—including the PLO—so that the Geneva conference could be resumed in the very near future."

When he was in Washington, Mr. Sadat said that before the conference is resumed, there should be a new Israeli withdrawal on the Golan Heights.

Police Applause

Mr. Sadat's speech was greeted with polite applause from most delegations.

It is the Israeli position, supported by the United States, that the original members of the Geneva conference—the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan—each have a veto over any change in participation.

Mr. Herzog said Mr. Sadat's speech was "more a function of his conflict" in the Arab world than of the actual problems facing the area.

Mr. Sadat has been under attack in the Arab world for making a separate settlement with Israel. In all his public statements since arriving in the United States, Mr. Sadat has been saying repeatedly that the Sinai agreement was only a step.

Today he said: "We do not hold any part of Arab territory to be any less dear to us than occupied Egyptian territory, Jerusalem, Nabulus... Gaza are no less dear to me than occupied Egyptian territory, Qantara or El Arish."

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moya-nihan, who later called Mr. Sadat's statement "a genuinely good speech," was among the small group of delegates who gave the Egyptian President a standing ovation.

U.S. officials have been hoping that Mr. Sadat, during his visits to five cities here, will impress

Ford, in Slip, Names Israel In Sadat Toast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Ford got a laugh out of a slip by Mr. Ford during a dinner toast honoring the Egyptian chief of state, a White House spokesman said today.

During dinner last night, Mr. Ford proposed a toast to "the great people of Israel."

Recovering quickly, Mr. Ford said: "Excuse me—of Egypt." At the time, Mr. Sadat showed no visible reaction to the mistake. But White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today that the two leaders "laughed about it afterward."

Americans favorably. A Pentagon official, for example, said yesterday that decisions on arms supplies to Egypt will in part be determined by the visit. It is clearly the hope among U.S. officials that Mr. Sadat will defuse anti-Arab sentiment and make an aid program acceptable.

U.S. officials have made an extraordinary effort to give Mr. Sadat a warm reception and have been embarrassed by the refusal of such New York officials as Mayor Abraham Beame and Gov. Hugh Carey to receive him because of Egypt's support of a UN resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Today, Mr. Sadat did not mention Zionism.

Mr. Sadat told reporters earlier that he was not prepared to pressure the PLO to comply with UN resolutions calling for the territorial integrity of Israel. The United States has made acceptance of these resolutions a condition for dealing with the PLO.

"I am not ready at all to put pressure on the Palestinians," Mr. Sadat said. "If there is a pressure to be put, I shall be putting it on the United States."

Sweden First to Give 1% of GNP in Aid

By Bernard Weinreb

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Sweden has emerged as the first industrial nation to spend 1 per cent of its gross national product on foreign aid. In doing so, it is meeting a major demand placed before wealthy nations by the Third World.

"We have made a conscious effort to try to fulfill our obligation to the poor countries," said Premier Olof Palme. "We say, 'What can we do to help you in your national effort? We don't say, 'You do this or that.' We let them decide. Aid can be difficult and complex, but it has

been worthwhile from our point of view and theirs."

Although some problems have arisen in Sweden's aid programs, officials here are exultant at reaching the 1-per-cent aid figure, a goal for several years. The aid itself serves to underline Sweden's public and political support for those it regards as "progressive" nations, especially North Vietnam, Cuba and Tanzania.

For the current fiscal year, ending in June, the Swedish parliament has appropriated \$680 million for foreign aid, or 1 per cent of the GNP. The Netherlands and Norway are approaching

the 1-per-cent figure and are expected to reach it within the next year or two. Gross national product is the total value of goods produced and services performed in a country.

Sten-Olof Doos, deputy director general of the Swedish International Development Authority, which oversees aid, said that only 400 to 500 Swedes were working abroad on aid and that the program ranged from specific projects—such as helping build a paper and pulp mill in North Vietnam—to direct financial contributions for India, which needs foreign currency for food and other imports.

Blank Checks

"We want to give our aid in such a way that recipient countries have a high degree of influence over what our resources are used for," he said. "We prefer to give aid to countries which promote the interests of poor people. If some countries wanted a blank check, they could have it, so long as we know it will be used."

One major project, a hospital in Tunisia, is viewed as a virtual failure. "It was built in the mid-1960s and it was too Swedish," Mr. Doos said. "We tried to imitate a Swedish hospital and, of course, it didn't work."

Major beneficiaries of Swedish foreign aid this year are India, Bangladesh, Cuba, North Vietnam and African nations that include Tanzania, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia and Botswana. A major aid program to Chile was abruptly halted with the overthrow in 1973 of President Salvador Allende.

Almost 40 per cent of Swedish development aid is channeled through the UN Development Program and other international organizations.

Would Give Assistance Only After Bankruptcy

Ford Retreats on Ban of Aid to New York

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—President Ford, retracting slightly from his earlier stand that the federal government should not assist New York City, today proposed legislation which he said would provide for "orderly reorganization" of that city's troubled financial affairs.

In a speech before the National Press Club, the President denounced New York City officials for promoting "seize the city" consequences of impending bankruptcy. He said he would veto any legislation "that has as its purpose a federal bail-out of New York City to prevent a default."

Mr. Ford's language about New York's "bad financial management" was the harshest he has used in his many criticisms of that city's public officials. But the three-point plan he advocated, which would be accomplished by streamlining federal bankruptcy laws, moved noticeably in the direction of post-default assistance, which has been advocated for several weeks by Vice President Rockefeller.

In reaction to Mr. Ford's plan,

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said that Congress has a responsibility to act in New York's problems before the city goes bankrupt, despite the promised veto. "If we make a move and he vetoes it, that's that," Sen. Mansfield said.

Although Sen. Mansfield said he has not decided how to vote on any aid bill, he said a New York default "for once might prove the domino theory," because

other cities are in deep financial trouble.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors said it regretted Mr. Ford's veto pledge. "The President failed to address the question of the national economic condition which has brought cities to current crisis," said Mayor Moon Landrieu of New Orleans, president of the conference.

Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin, of Michigan, said, however, "The President has said exactly the right thing and proposed the correct solution."

The legislation proposed by Mr. Ford calls for the city, with state approval, to file a petition with the U.S. District Court in New York saying that it is unable to pay its debts. The petition would be accompanied by a proposed plan for ultimately paying off the debts and would, said Mr. Ford, "provide a breathing space for an orderly plan to be developed so that the city could work out arrangements with its creditors."

The President said that essential services of the city would be maintained while this "compromise" with creditors was being

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

Sharp Drop On Wall Street

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Prices on Wall Street fell sharply today, driving the Dow Jones industrial average down 123.25 points. The index was in minus territory most of the morning as President Ford's speech was awaited. By early afternoon it was off six points but declined sharply in late trading. Volume was little changed. Details Page 7.

But Ankara to Double Acreage

Turkey Opium-Poppy Checks For 1975 Win UN, U.S. Praise

By Steven V. Roberts

AFYON, Turkey, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Turkey did a good job of controlling the production of opium poppies during the growing season that ended last month, according to U.S. and United Nations experts.

The experts are still waiting to see whether any Turkish opium shows up on the world's illicit drug markets, but they do not think that it will. Opium gum is the raw material for heroin.

The experts are worried, however, that domestic political pressures will force Turkish officials to expand the area devoted to poppy cultivation and thus endanger the effectiveness of the control mechanism.

Licenses for next year's crop

are now being issued, and the government is permitting many farmers to double their poppy acreage. But even this increase has not satisfied the farmers of Afyon, the center of Turkey's poppy-growing region, about 150 miles southwest of Ankara.

Important Issue

Poppy production became an important issue in the recent Turkish general elections, particularly after the U.S. Congress approved a measure requiring President Ford to consult with Ankara on controlling the crop. Many Turks are offended by what they consider U.S. intervention in their affairs and blame Washington for the strict limits placed on poppy farming.

"This is our land," a city official in Afyon asserted. "Why should another country decide what we should cultivate?"

Poppies have been grown here for centuries, and the name Afyon means opium in Turkish. Experts say that this region was a major source of supply for the U.S. heroin market, and in 1971 Washington persuaded Turkey to ban cultivation in exchange for \$35 million to compensate farmers and develop new sources of income for them.

Turkey was ruled at the time by a caretaker government under military supervision, and U.S. experts here acknowledge that no democratic government could have imposed the ban successfully. After the elections of 1973, the ban was removed and last fall farmers were allowed to start planting again.

Seven Provinces

Production was limited to seven provinces and most farmers were permitted to plant only about half an acre. Enforcement personnel applied the rules stringently and arrested about 4,000 farmers for over-planting, according to Aknur Alt, director of the government's soil products office here.

The government bought the entire crop of 6,000 tons this fall and paid an unusually high price to discourage illicit competitors. The UN has guaranteed the price and has also provided equipment and training for enforcement agencies.

Traditionally, farmers lanced the poppy pod and extracted thick gum that could be converted into morphine base and sold to smugglers. This year, lancing was prohibited and the government bought only whole pods. These will be sold to pharmaceutical companies in Europe, which are able to extract morphine from the dried capsules.

Election Move

The decision to double individual farmers' acreages, which Premier Suleyman Demirel announced at the peak of the election campaign, is considered troublesome but not dangerous by the experts. Their main fear is that the government will permit cultivation outside the seven provinces, a relatively small area in southwestern Anatolia.

It would be much harder to control production farther east, where the terrain is more rugged and the people are less respectful of civil authority.

In addition, the experts are concerned that the smugglers may have merely decided to sit out the first year and study the enforcement system.



SAHARA-BOUND—Moroccans welcome new arrivals to tent city at Tarfaya near border.

Under Juan Carlos

Spain's Communist Party to Seek Full Role

By Flora Lewis

MADRID, Oct. 29 (NYT)—The Spanish Communist party is drawing up plans to gain full and equal participation in Spain's legal political life as liberalization is extended to other groups, according to party spokesmen here.

Once Prince Juan Carlos accedes to the throne, he is expected to grant civil and political freedoms to bring Spain into the mainstream of Western Europe. But there are differences among his associates on how fast he can go, with most apparently agreed that he must stop short of legalizing the Communist party, at least for a number of years.

The Communists are aware of this, and one of their immediate goals is to prevent their party's exclusion from any liberalization. "It is impossible to go slowly, impossible to evolve from a fascist dictatorship and turn it into a democratic regime," said a Central Committee member. He was interviewed in the modern apartment of a sympathizer in a middle-class neighborhood. The interview was clandestine, and he gave his name only as Luis.

A copy of the party's political program was on hand. It is a 156-page booklet, printed in France, that was drawn up at the Communist second national conference last month. "Of course, the conference was held outside Spain," Luis said, but he declined to say where. He and others insisted that the party's plan to break out of clandestinity involved only "peaceful and democratic action." The plan calls for the party to achieve a public presence in factories, in schools and in print when appropriate so that selective liberalization will be impossible.

Specifically, the plan is to call for a brief national abstention from work involving not only workers but students, housewives, bureaucrats and professional people. Communist representatives said that it took about a month to prepare a similar show of strength in Madrid on June 4 to 6. They said that about 100,000 of Madrid's million working people responded, which they considered a success under the circumstances. They expect the national demonstration to be held in the last six days.

of what he called "bourgeois democracy."

"We do not renounce a single one of the bourgeois liberties," he continued. "If the bourgeoisie can dominate in freedom, we want to provide more profound, more real liberties, not less. Socialism can provide the economic base for more complete liberty without restricting a single aspect of bourgeois liberty."

"The Spanish people have lived under fascism for over 30 years. We have had enough authoritarianism. We don't want any more. Even as a Communist, I can tell you that to change a blue dictatorship for a red one doesn't interest anyone."

He paused a moment, and added, "Of course, that doesn't mean I equate them. I don't put Franco and the Soviet Union in the same class."

Luis acknowledged that there has as yet been no example of a Communist party that came within reach of power and failed to grasp for monopoly. "We'll be the exception," he said. "We have had many years of experience in working with non-Communists. If the Spanish party doesn't become this exception, I won't belong. Nor will many others. It would immediately become a small minority."

Further, Luis said, the Communists intend to seek socialism as an extension, not a restriction, of what he called "bourgeois democracy."

"We don't want a monopoly, we don't want to dominate," Luis said. "What we want is an opportunity to direct power toward socialism, slowly, in gradual stages."

What then of the dictatorship of the proletariat?

"Nowhere in Marx or Lenin is there anything about the dictatorship of the party," he said. "We don't accept that. The power of the proletariat can mean a pluralistic, multi-party system, just as there are many parties in the bourgeois system. We insist that the party must be separate from the state power."

"It must keep its distance, so that it can criticize the state power even if it takes part in the government. The party must be kept in its place and the government in its place. That means a pluralist conception of the state."

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But Not Everyone Benefits

Malaysia Economy Grows Rapidly

By David A. Andelman

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (NYT)—Malaysia is barreling headlong toward the vision of development at a pace that its supporters say will produce within five years one of the most prosperous countries in Asia.

Within the next couple of months, the nation's second five-year plan will be coming to what, by all economic indicators, is an overwhelmingly successful end. Sometime early next year the third five-year plan will launch the country into a new development spiral.

But for Yap Fong, who sells vegetables in a squalid suburb of this rich capital, and who must make do on an income of less than 80 cents a day—a fifth of what she earned five years ago—the economic indicators mean little.

New Economic Policy

Yap Fong and tens of thousands of others—landless farmers, squatters, even some government workers—have simply been passed by under the "new economic policy."

There are, of course, those who have benefited, those fortunate enough to have been caught up in the federal land development program projects that have distributed rich, untouched land to the landless, allowing them to own their own house, farm their own plot, even to buy a motorcycle or a television set, and to travel beyond a day's walk from the place where they were born.

But none of this exists in the Kuala Lumpur suburb of Jinjang. The largest and oldest of the so-called "new villages," was established more than 25 years ago, when this area was still under British rule, during the "emergency" in which it was felt necessary to herd suburbanites into safe towns to protect them from Communist terrorists and, at the same time, keep watch on them.

Squatters on Outskirts

About 40,000 persons have been crammed into this small town and 10,000 squatters have made their way to open fields on the outskirts, where their single-room dirt-floored shacks have housed many of them for an entire generation.

Only a quarter of Jinjang's roads have been paved. There are no telephones. The sewers are open slashes in the dusty ground; garbage is collected at most once a week. The first thing that is apparent is the odor.

Yap Fong, 60, has lived in Jinjang for 11 years, moving when government improvement projects demolished her old house in Kampong Slam, a nearby village.

Yap Fong was among the more fortunate. She lives with her daughter and son-in-law in a two-room wooden house that has electricity and running water.

Not Officially Recognized

Across the road, however, Lim Eng has lived in a squatter hut for 10 years. Because it is not technically part of the "new town," however, the government does not officially recognize that Lim Eng exists. So in his area there is no electricity, no running water, no sanitation, not even the weekly garbage pickups. His three children have grown up here, he said.

"Malaysia and development work well until you look at an individual," said Tun Abdul Razak, an opposition member of parliament whose district includes Jinjang. "The distribution of wealth is all wrong, and most of the people in government just don't care."

Proud of Achievements

Yet the government of Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak delights in showing off its achievements. Its economists and planners are, by and large, train-

ed in the top institutions of the West. Hundreds of millions of dollars of aid from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and major private banking institutions in Asia, Europe and the United States are being poured into land reform, irrigation and industrial projects from one end of the country to the other. The nation's economic growth rate averaged nearly 6 percent a year in the first half of the 1970s, and per-capita annual income is now \$570, nearly 10 times that of Bangladesh.

For all this progress, there are still mammoth inequities. In spite of the relatively high 1971 annual per-capita income, 60 percent of the population earns less than \$300 a year.

Little or No Discount for U.S. Expected on Oil From Russia

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP)—The crude oil that the United States is negotiating to buy from the Soviet Union in exchange for U.S. grain is expected to be sold to the United States at little or no discount from the worldwide price of almost \$12 a barrel.

At the same time, the United States could benefit from an agreement to purchase Soviet oil by receiving better-than-world rates for U.S.-flag tankers that carry the oil and by paying somewhat lower prices for naphtha, diesel and heating oil, which the Russians apparently have in surplus.

These were early assessments by sources close to the negotiations, although State Department and White House officials still publicly insist that no part of a U.S.-Soviet oil agreement has been reached and that it is at least two months away.

The oil pact would be a supplement to the grain accord reached in Moscow earlier this month, when the Soviet Union agreed to buy 6 to 8 million tons of wheat and corn annually in a five-year period beginning next fall.

"My guess is we'll be negotiating at least the next two months," Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson told the House Committee on International Relations yesterday. "We are in a very delicate stage in these negotiations, in which we must still negotiate freight rates, the quality of the crude oil we will purchase and the overall price provisions on the oil."

The United States reportedly has asked for a 30-percent discount in the price of the Soviet oil. While Mr. Robinson conceded that the Russians had turned down a discount on crude oil, he insisted that any agreement would give the United States a price advantage.

"We had urged a significant discount, which was rejected in the opening stages of negotiations," Mr. Robinson told the

House committee. "But I can assure you that it [the agreement] will be attractive... beneficial to the U.S. economy."

The agreement being negotiated calls for the Russians to sell the United States 200,000 barrels of oil a day for five years, starting next year. An estimated 140,000 barrels of this would be crude oil, the remaining 60,000 barrels would be heating and diesel oil and naphtha for chemical use. The United States imports these products from Canadian refineries at high prices.

"This is where we think might work out a price discount one source said. 'The oil prices fluctuate on these products anyway, so the Soviets might be embarrassed to discount it to us.'"

The other edge the United States hopes to get is on tax rates. Oil-tanker rates and the world are nearing rock-bottom, mostly because there is a 20-percent world oil supply caused by consumption cuts during the recession.

A Bargain for Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP)—The Maritime Administration gave the Soviet Union a big bargain on the plans for a 10-vessel cargo ship fleet to be sold to the U.S. Navy, according to a Senate report released yesterday.

Chairman Henry Jackson, Wash. of the Senate Commerce Committee, said the report, which was forwarded to the report, called the transaction "a revealing example of bureaucratic confusion and mismanagement."

Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr. (D-Calif.), in a letter appended to the report, said the Maritime Administration wanted to charge the Navy "over a million dollars" for the plans of one of the ships. The Soviet Union, however, got the blueprint for \$500,000 per ship, Sen. Jackson said.

Israel Reports 2 Arabs Slain, 5 Others Caught in Golan Raid

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Israel said today that a band of seven Arab guerrillas infiltrated from Syria into the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights yesterday, but Israeli security forces killed two and captured the five others in a brief fight.

It said the action occurred three miles south of Nafak, about six miles inside Israeli-held territory, in the central Golan Heights.

No Israeli casualties were reported.

Later, Israel accused Syria of training and helping the infiltrators.

The military command said that the guerrillas received their training at the village of Saida, in southern Syria, and were carrying machine guns, explosives, a timing device and Syrian maps.

"They were briefed and supported in their infiltration by

elements of the Syrian general staff," a command communiqué said.

A government official in Jerusalem said that Israel was protesting the incident to the Disengagement Observation Force, which monitors the ceasefire in the Golan area.

Unacceptable

"With or without an agreement, it's unacceptable for arm units to infiltrate," the official said.

The incident was the first infiltration since the May 19 cease-fire ended a six-month period of attrition between the two sides on the Golan Heights, the national radio said.

The infiltration was announced three hours after the military command reported the capture of several Arabs belonging to a Fatah guerrilla cell responsible for planting a time bomb in Jerusalem Monday. The persons were slightly wounded in the bomb.

The command said that a guerrilla cell operated out of a village of Artas, near Bethlehem on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

My Lai Villagers Build Monument to Victims

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (NYT)—A monument is being built at My Lai, according to Moscow television, which last night broadcast a documentary on South Vietnam after the war. It said simple memorial is under construction to the Vietnamese killed by U.S. troops.

The TV documentary minutes of the monument only in passing, and showed a brief scene of peasants laying bricks in the shape of a small pyramid. The documentary, a tribute to the Vietnamese efforts to rebuild after the war, was timed to coincide with the visit to Moscow of Le Duan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the North Vietnamese Labor party.

Hearst-Case Figure Indicted for Killing

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP)—Steven Solish, a 34-year-old house painter accused of harboring Patricia Hearst, was indicted today by a federal grand jury on a charge of robbing a bank in which a woman customer was killed.

U.S. attorney Dwayne Kray said he would seek the death penalty against Solish, who is in custody in San Francisco.

2 Ex-Senators Ask Democracy In the Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Two former senators, both of whom have served time as political detainees under the martial-law regime, have urged a return to a democratic system, saying it can better serve the interests of the poor masses.

Jose Diokno, a former senator identified with civil liberties movements, spoke today before some 200 members of the Cosmoopolitan Church of Manila, whom he challenged to awaken people to the moral need to speak out for the end of martial law.

Francisco Rodigo, a former radio commentator and member of the defunct Senate, has released a lengthy poem in Tagalog calling on the nation to reject authoritarianism in favor of a government that fulfills the basic needs of the people.

He said in melodious verse, composed in the form of a religious chant, that three years of crisis government had failed to increase the share of the masses in the wealth of the nation.

Mr. Diokno charged the government with having betrayed economic nationalism by opening sensitive sectors of the economy to foreign investment, especially from the United States.

Russian Official In TV Squabble; Kenya Bars Show

NAIROBI, Oct. 29 (AP)—The government's Voice of Kenya television station last night canceled a taped interview program with a deputy premier of the Soviet Union in which the Russian squabbled with Kenyan newsmen.

Georgi Dzotsenzidze, one of 15 Soviet deputy premiers, clashed with a panel of three reporters during the taping of the 45-minute show. Witnesses said that Mr. Dzotsenzidze accused the newsmen of being hostile and came close to storming out of the television studio.

The reporters asked questions about Soviet involvement in the Angolan civil war and the Middle East, and about Soviet arms supplies to Uganda and Somalia. Mr. Dzotsenzidze replied that he would not answer questions "picked up in the street" and added: "If that is the sort of questions you are going to ask, I am going to leave."

Before the taping, Mr. Dzotsenzidze told newsmen that they could ask him any questions they wished. He is visiting Kenya as leader of a Soviet legislative delegation.

Unconfirmed reports said that Soviet diplomats in Nairobi requested that the interview not be televised.

Group in Senate Votes to Restore Pentagon Funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee approved today a \$80.58-billion appropriation bill for the 12 months ending June 30.

The total recommended to the full Senate Appropriations Committee is \$381.6 million more than the bill passed by the House. But it is \$7.27 billion under the budget proposal of the Department of Defense.

The \$381.6-million restoration was \$43 million more than that recommended by the subcommittee chairman, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., and Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., the ranking minority member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and its Defense subcommittee.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger continues to recommend restoration of \$2.6 billion of the \$7.6-billion cut made by the House.

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Of Rights Violations, War

House Panel Weighing 'Risks' Posed by U.S. Spy Operations

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence is investigating the "risks" posed by U.S. undercover intelligence operations.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., who heads the 13-member committee, has declined to specify the covert activities being examined, except to say that his panel is "discussing risk from the risk of violating individual rights of citizens to the risk of war."

Committee sources said that an area of concern is intelligence forays abroad that might, if discovered or acknowledged by the United States, prompt a diplomatic or even a military reaction.

A chief object of the panel's attention, the sources said, has been this country's use, principally against the Soviet Union, of specially equipped submarines manned by both Navy and intelligence agency personnel to gather photographic, electronic and other kinds of information. The sources said that some of these missions have been within the 12-mile ocean frontier claimed by the Soviet Union.

Extent of Control The committee is also interested in the extent of the control exercised over such missions by the National Security Council and its "40 Committee," which is responsible for approving major proposals for covert action.

The New York Times and other newspapers have reported in recent months that some of the U.S. submarines conducting undersea missions, known by such code names as "Bolognese," "Pinnacle" and "Bollard," have escaped, sometimes narrowly, after colliding with hostile vessels and, in at least one case, running aground off the Soviet coast.

The Times quoted a source as having said that Soviet leaders were aware of the underwater operations. Other sources noted that, after one of the collisions, the Soviet Union had launched a full-scale air and sea search for the U.S. submarine involved. Committee sources said that the panel was briefed earlier this month on some of the operations by Rear Adm. Bobby Inman, the director of naval intelligence. The admiral's information was described as apparently full and forthright, but no details of his testimony could be learned.

However, other intelligence sources provided some details of U.S. underwater reconnaissance that they said raised questions about the advisability of such operations in view of the risks they posed.

Denied-Area Operations In some instances, according to two sources, submarines taking part in so-called "denied-area operations" run by the CIA have approached the Soviet coast in the process of putting U.S. agents ashore. It is not known whether such

"denied-area" missions—the acronym stands for "human intelligence"—brought the submarines closer to land than three miles, the international limit recognized by the United States.

Although regulations are said to forbid submarines on intelligence missions to venture within four nautical miles of the Soviet coast, two former intelligence officials insisted that some U.S. operations had taken place inside the three-mile limit.

In one instance—referred to by two sources and not discounted by a third—a submarine, probably a nuclear-powered vessel of the Sturgeon class, slipped across the three-mile limit in the Sea of Japan and into the harbor of Vladivostok.

Cable Tapped The sources said the submarine stopped long enough for technicians to attach a device, probably a small but powerful transmitter, to an underwater cable linking the port's military facilities with Moscow.

Soon, the sources said, machines 7,000 miles to the east, at the headquarters of the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Md., began to record conversations between Soviet duty officers and clerks in Vladivostok and Moscow.

Other sources, while unaware of the alleged foray into Vladivostok harbor, confirmed that the United States had developed and used technology that permits the tapping of undersea cables. The NSA has had little success in recent years in deciphering the computer-scrambled radio transmissions of the Soviet Union and other advanced nations, and that frustration has increased the attractiveness of plugging into telephone or telegraph lines considered secure enough to carry unscrambled communications.

One of the sources who claimed familiarity with the Vladivostok operation said, however, that most of the information picked up by the device was innocuous. "Occasionally," he said, "you'd hear that they were going to assign more men to some battery, or some such thing."

Church Rejects Pressure WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has been running into pressures from the Ford administration to suppress the results of its investigations, the chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho, charged yesterday.

CIA Director William Colby told the committee not to hold any public hearings on covert operations in Chile, the senator said.

In addition, Sen. Church said the administration was still opposed to open hearings on improper activities of the NSA. In spite of the complaints, he said, the committee was going ahead with a public hearing.

Under the new regulation, West Berlin police officers, other uniformed personnel or civilians are empowered to start rescue operations from the western bank if they are the first to arrive at the scene of an accident. East German details patrol the waterways in guard boats.

Officials said the accord took shape because of basic legal differences that have persisted despite the 1971 Berlin pact signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union to ease the situation in Berlin.

Thus, the Western Allies, who have retained sovereignty over West Berlin, objected to the East German description of the waterways as the "border of the German Democratic Republic. According to the Western position, all of Berlin is still a four-power city.

The East Germans finally yielded on that and on another point because they felt that the drowning accidents gave them bad publicity. "Neutral observers and diplomats warned the East Germans it was inhuman to bar rescue operations," Gunter Struve, West Berlin's official spokesman, said.

Infernal Method The East Germans also gave in to the West's demand of using the more informal method of an exchange of letters rather than an official agreement signed by both sides. Under the Allied stipulations, West Berlin has no sovereignty and thus cannot conclude formal treaties.

"We are glad this has been accomplished because it shows that despite differences practical matters can be solved," Mr. Struve noted. The Allied commanders also gave their approval, saying they hoped "that in the future, rescuers from all parts will be able to contribute together to what is their natural humanitarian mission."



DISTAFF CONFERENCE—Jihan Sadat (left), wife of the Egyptian President, confers with Nancy Kissinger, wife of the U.S. Secretary of State, at State Department reception.

Sadat Is in New York to Press For U.S. Investment in Egypt

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt arrived in New York City today to press his case for more U.S. business investment in his country. But businessmen here noted that despite two years of an avowed "open door" policy in Egypt, not a single major investment had been announced.

They attributed the inaction to a combination of bureaucratic red tape, a vague foreign-investment law, an overvalued exchange rate for the Egyptian pound and continuing political uncertainties.

So far, the only U.S. companies to respond to Mr. Sadat's effort to reverse his nation's 20-year hostility toward private enterprise have been banks. Six of

them have moved to establish a presence on the banks of the Nile, although they, too, have experienced frustrating delays.

The Bank of America, for example, received permission in July of last year to open a commercial bank in partnership with a nationalized Egyptian bank. According to a bank spokesman, "that investment is still being negotiated."

Opening Is Delayed Similarly, the vice-chairman of the First National City Bank, G. A. Costanzo, was on his way to Egypt this week to open a branch in Cairo when the bank suddenly received word that the opening had been delayed.

"We didn't get any explanation as to why," said a bank spokesman, who added that the branch was now scheduled to be open for business "around Dec. 1." Such episodes have been highly irritating to Mr. Sadat, who has been counting on Western capital and technology to help solve Egypt's pressing development problems.

Moreover, by openly proclaiming a reliance on the West, Mr. Sadat has taken a considerable political risk in a nation teeming with frustrations, businessmen here said. "He has to show results," said David Sambar, a vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank. "A lot of people are saying, 'OK, you said you were going to do it, you said it's coming—now where is it?'"

Perhaps because of these pressures U.S. officials have been actively attempting to assist Mr. Sadat in his efforts to attract private U.S. funds, at least as a show of support from his U.S. allies. According to knowledgeable U.S. businessmen, Egyptian government departments accustomed to dealing with an economy in which about three-quarters of all activity was subject to strict regulations, have seemed incapable of making swift decisions.

U.S. executives also have expressed concern about the multiple Egyptian exchange rates, with various rates for various types of transactions. They also have voiced doubt that the Egyptians are aware of the level of profits foreign companies would consider necessary to justify a decision to invest in a still-risky environment.

Partly because of the risk, most U.S. companies would prefer to participate in so-called "bilateral" arrangements with Egyptian labor and non-Egyptian Arab capital to minimize their own exposure and provide extra insurance against possible nationalizations.

Real Estate Unit In U.S. Indicted In Big Swindle

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—A real estate group was indicted yesterday and charged with a \$300-million swindle in the public sale of "undeveloped semi-arid desert land" in a New Mexico area called Rio Rancho Estates.

The 80-count federal indictment here, alleging one of the biggest land swindles in history, charged that more than 45,000 persons from 37 states had been defrauded when they bought Rio Rancho lots for investment. U.S. Attorney Paul Curran said that the indictment charged three companies and seven individuals with conducting a "land swindle that allegedly included many fraudulent practices and 'high-pressure sales techniques.'"

The three corporate defendants are the Amrep Corp., with headquarters here, and two of its subsidiaries, the ATC Realty Corp. and Rio Rancho Estates Inc. A spokesman for Amrep issued a statement calling the charges against the companies and their officers "wholly unwarranted and legally and morally unjust."

Surinam Independence Approved for Nov. 25

THE HAGUE, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The upper house of the Dutch parliament has approved a bill to grant the South American territory of Surinam its independence on Nov. 25, after 308 years of colonial rule. The Senate voted, 53 to 11, last night in favor of the legislation, passed by the lower house last week, 106 to 2.

U.S. Had to 'Fight With One Hand'

Westmoreland Book Blames Politicians for Vietnam Defeat

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—The general most identified with the U.S. failure in Vietnam has struck back at critics in his lengthy memoirs.

Gen. William Westmoreland blames the defeat of the South Vietnamese not on the U.S. military but "the politicians and policy makers" in Washington "who forced us to fight with one hand."

To Gen. Westmoreland, the Vietnam War "could have been brought to a favorable end" had his advice been heeded. But instead, President Lyndon Johnson "listened to too much faulty advice" and disregarded Gen. Westmoreland's plans to invade Cambodia and Laos and increase bombing pressure against North Vietnam.

The retired four-star general titled his memoirs "War in Vietnam." They will be published by the Doubleday Co. in January. The general devotes much of the book to the Vietnam War, during which he was commander of U.S. forces from 1964 to 1968.

Youth, War Days Gen. Westmoreland, 61, also writes of his youth in South Carolina, his West Point days, action in World War II and Korea, and his final post as U.S. Army chief of staff.

While he is tough on his critics, Gen. Westmoreland heaps praise on the U.S. military men who fought in Vietnam and declares that "despite the final failure of the South Vietnamese, the record of the American military services of never having lost a war is still intact."

He is also kind to the South Vietnamese military leadership, and says of the Vietnamese people that "they carried on the fight under a government that many Americans labeled unrepresentative, repressive and corrupt. No people could have pursued such a grim defensive fight for so long without a deep underlying yearning for freedom."

What went wrong with the war, Gen. Westmoreland argues, was a series of "ill-considered" policy decisions, particularly the bombing halt. "Washington timidity was an outgrowth of the advice of well-intentioned but naive officials and of its effect on a president so politically oriented that he tried to please everybody rather than bite the bullet and make the hard decisions," Gen. Westmoreland writes.

Hard Decisions The hard decisions that should have been made in Gen. Westmoreland's view, were the sending of U.S. military reinforcements to Vietnam after the 1968 Tet offensive, military operations

4 More Killings In Argentina Put Year's Toll at 608

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 29 (AP).—Gunmen killed an Argentine executive of the Fiat subsidiary in Cordoba today and police found three bullet-torn bodies in a ditch near the port city of Bahia Blanca.

The death toll in Argentina from political violence for the year is now at 608. Meanwhile, an armed group at Ensenada, near Buenos Aires, kidnapped six right-wing labor leaders and threatened to kill them, authorities said.

The executives' death and the kidnappings were believed linked to worsening labor unrest. The three victims found in the ditch were believed to have been killed by right-wing terrorists.

The bodies were those of two men and a woman and included a radio announcer, police said. The executive, Alberto Salas, personnel manager of two area plants of the Italian automobile firm, was slain as he left home for work in Cordoba, 450 miles north of Buenos Aires, police said.

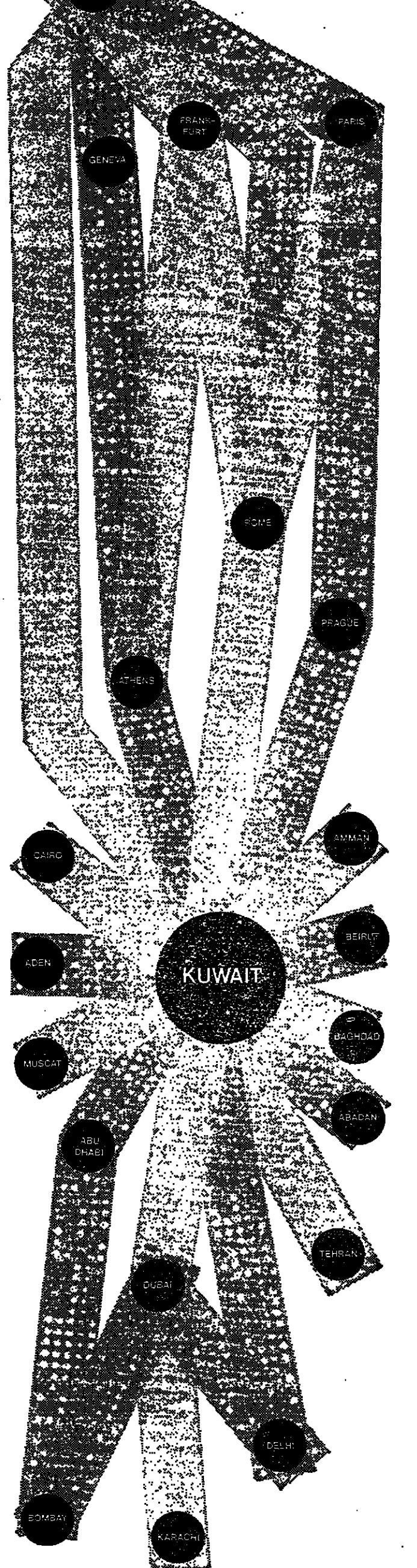
Chile Plans to Change Anti-Zionism UN Vote

SANTIAGO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—President Augusto Pinochet today ordered his foreign minister to change Chile's vote in the United Nations condemning Zionism as a form of racial discrimination. The government press office said that the vote by the Chilean delegation to the United Nations "did not have the approval" of Gen. Pinochet and that the President had "given precise instructions to the foreign minister to rectify this attitude."

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FLOWER POWER

Frank Kellard, 66, inspects sunflower he grew in Exeter, England, to a height of 21 feet 5 1/2 inches. His effort won top prize in a recent nationwide contest. Holding the ladder is his wife, Clare.



AP.

Oxford Dictionary of Idioms

Students of English Get Book To Put Them in the Know

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The wealth of English idiom is a source of endless difficulty to a foreign student of the language.

What is the puzzled foreigner to make of the English who can simultaneously keep their heads above water, their ears close to the ground, their hair on and their noses to the grindstone?

The English pride themselves on keeping their noses out of one another's business, their neighbor at arm's length, the other fellow in his place and themselves to themselves.

But this respect for personal privacy does not prevent them from trying to keep abreast, if not a step in front, of their compatriots, up with the Joneses, their fingers on one another's pulse, and everyone else up to the mark.

Their natural instinct to keep to the straight and narrow and the right side of the law helps the English to keep the wolf from the door and body and soul together.

And if disaster strikes they can be relied on, with true English

Italian Casinos Seek

Way to Combat Trick

SAN REMO, Italy, Oct. 29 (AP).—Directors of gambling casinos in Italy held an emergency meeting here during the week-end to look into a reported trick to yield easy winnings, sources disclosed.

The gimmick under investigation by casino directors allegedly is based on a special, invisible glue sprayed on roulette numbers to attract the ball to the desired number.

The investigation began after reports of unusually large winnings in the casinos of Venice and Saint Vincent.

Leftist Student Killed

On Campus in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP).—A member of a radical leftist group was attacked and killed on a university campus this week by several members of a rival group armed with steel pipes, police said.

Police said that Norihiko Umeda, 22, a student at Tokyo University, was attacked while he was addressing a gathering. He is the 19th victim this year of clashes among feuding radical groups.

Waldheim to Visit Cuba

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 29 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is scheduled to pay a three-day visit to Cuba beginning Sunday, a UN spokesman announced yesterday.

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But Constant Fear Is Gone

West's Newsmen Find Détente Helps Little in East Europe

BELGRADE (NYT).—Despite the smooth treatment Western newsmen have generally been accorded in Eastern Europe since détente became a diplomatic catchword, correspondents are finding direct coverage of the workings of Communist power almost as difficult as in cold war days.

The Western correspondents no longer work in constant fear of arrest and even long imprisonment. Direct censorship has disappeared. Extraditions, black-mail and extortion aimed at newsmen have largely ended.

West European and U.S. correspondents are sometimes ostentatiously followed by plainclothesmen in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, probably more to intimidate them than for other reasons.

Correspondents have undergone experiences proving that their telephones are at least occasionally monitored, that their offices and apartments contain hidden listening devices and that in some cases their cars have been bugged. Leaving Communist countries, Western journalists are sometimes carefully searched and their papers and interview notes photographed by the secret police.

Despite the recent European summit conference at Helsinki, which dealt in part with freedom for news correspondents to carry out their work, they still live under the threat of expulsion or exclusion.

On the other hand, the tendency these days is to avoid direct confrontations with foreign correspondents and to adopt many of the tactics of Western press-agency.

Most Western correspondents

pliegm, to keep their chins up.

A book to be published tomorrow will help the baffled foreigner keep from losing his mind in this jungle of English vocabulary usage. It is the first volume of the Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English by A. P. Cowie and R. Mackin (Oxford University Press).

The editors, both specialists in the teaching of English as a foreign language, have concentrated in the first of their two volumes on idioms formed by verbs with prepositions and particles, for example "come down in the world."

Structure of Idioms

The lengthy introduction, in which they try to analyze logically the structure of English idioms, is likely to interest only the teacher or the advanced student.

But the 370 pages of the dictionary proper provide a lucid explanation of a wealth of idioms. In each case the reader is given the grammatical structure of the idiom, a full definition, a list, where appropriate, of words most commonly used as subject or object of the verb in question, and examples of the usage culled from British newspapers, novels and biographies published since 1945.

Appropriately, in a guide to the living language, the illustrations are often highly informal.

The foreigner who finds the English are getting on his wick and driving him up the wall will find in the dictionary the correct formula for telling them, in an idiom favored by the Duke of Edinburgh, to pull their finger out.

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FASHION Transition In Design: Full Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI)—One of the strongest statements to come out of the ready-to-wear shows is sobering. After trying to push a slim, slender line, the designers backedtrack to a full silhouette and the chemise.

Although the boutiques are full of shiny skirts, the "pencil" line came too fast and too soon. Women had hardly enough time to get used to the fuller silhouette when they were told it was all over. It was both intimate and abrupt.

Now the designers have wisely offered transition. While slim skirts definitely have a bright future, the Italian and French collections were full of gathered skirts, loose tunics, chemise dresses and also extremely full, long-sleeved dresses. And for evening, the designers went all the way with catkins and doliabes.

But they made the whole look both acceptable and sexy by using sheer fabrics and lots of chiffon in pastel florals.



Full looks by Dior, left, and Saint Laurent.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"The Leaf People," by David Beardsley. This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions: "The Leaf People" is a play about the discovery of a Stone Age tribe in the Amazon Rain Forest. The mistake was in having the Leaf People speak Leaf language, "mouthing gibberish" throughout the evening, with simultaneous English translation—provided at a certain detached and prissy distance—by two translators held aloft in space-age capsules. The "visual extravaganza of the production," Tom O'Horgan's staging and Randy Barlow's costumes and makeup, "outstrip the play's fundamentally simple confrontation of old and new." Barnes admires the "quiet authority of Raymond Barry as the Indian leader," and the rest of the cast, if "misguided, were all fine."

"Lampost Remains" at the Little Theater could be the "sleeper" of the season, accord-

ing to Olive Barnes. It is "a play that is unexpectedly though not undeservedly successful. For it is a humdrum of a melodrama." The scene is a seedy Hoboken bar, where big singing star Fred Santora, fresh from a sort of triumph in New York, suddenly decides to revisit. He is faced with four old cronies who never left Hoboken or the Lampost Bar and, in language as raw as the liquor they drink, they share "a few of those misanthropic visions found reflected in the empty bottom of the umpteenth whiskey glass." The writer, off Off-Broadway veteran Louis Luruso II, "has kept his ear to the bar and the play," says Barnes, "has a feel for life to it, an almost documentary precision of place, period and people. . . . Parts of it—including the ending—are quite beautiful in their sense of occasion."

Films

"The Devil Is a Woman," an Anglo-Italian production directed by Damiano Damiani, finds little favor with Vincent Canby. Glenda Jackson runs a religious hostel-convent in Rome (she enunciates "so perfectly she always sounds

as if she were in a speech competition"). As Sister Geraldine, she is "big on the possibilities of redemption through prayer, group therapy, chastity and other forms of self-denial." Canby says that's why she neglects her duties at the convent to devote herself to saving a motley group who have sought refuge in her hostel. Into the group comes a young Italian journalist who "goes around preaching reason and the therapeutic value of not brooding too much"—he nearly wrecks Sister Geraldine's world. Canby finds neither Miss Jackson nor the other performers "especially convincing," saying that the film fails to explore anything in depth, that "it scratches ideas as if they were minor itches."

"Hester Street" is a "small movie about the struggles and transformation of the Jews who settled in the Lower East Side of New York and tried to reconcile the ordered values they brought along with the unmarked opportunities they found," according to Richard Eder. He finds nothing very original about the film "except its loveliness." The cast, he says, is "superlative" with Carol Kane in the starring role "extraordinary." Director Joan



Glenda Jackson
... "The Devil Is a Woman."

Micklin Silver has constructed the film in a series of sharp, brief incidents with "deliberately restrained" camerawork. The only point at which "Mrs. Silver's fine balance between realism and fable slips a bit into story-teller artifice" is in the street scenes, packed with "too many peddlers, too many mischievous children, too many barrows."

IRVING MARDER

France's Academia and the American Indian

PARIS (UPI)—An old Cherokee, with a lifetime of experience in dealing with the paleface, had a word of advice for Stan Steiner on the eve of the latter's departure for Paris to conduct a course at the Sorbonne on the American Indian. "Forget about teaching the French," he said. "Just be prepared to listen." Telling this story the other day, Mr. Steiner added that the aborigine in question was not just any old Cherokee but an Old Paris Hand—a former student at the Sorbonne.

Cherokees, he went on, like others among America's Indian population of about 2 million, if you accept the figure of the Indian tribal leaders, or about 800,000, if you accept the U.S. census figures, "come in various models and various levels of sophistication. But hardly any fit the stereotypes formed by thousands of Hollywood movies, novels, magazine stories, comic strips and folklore manifestations.

They were all there, and Franklin replied them." "It seems to me," he went on, "that the Indians still have a much truer vision of what the United States should be than most white men."

Doesn't this border dangerously on the Noble Savage image, with its links to Rousseauism? "I don't think so," he replied. "I don't think the Indians are innately noble, any more than anyone else. Some are noble, some are bastards." Nonetheless, he seems convinced that there is a primordial strain of sanity—though this was not the word he used—in Indian life that may yet help to preserve the nation of usurpers that grew up around the aboriginal tribes. Nor does he mean simply that the Indians feel, "We were here before they arrived and we'll be here to pick up the pieces, if any."

Publishers Blurb

What does he mean? Part of the answer, perhaps, may be found in a description by the publisher of his upcoming book: "...The Vanishing White Man" picks up where Stan Steiner's "The New Indians" left off. It is an eloquent tribute to the American West at its best, and a scathing indictment of the West (and the nation) at its worst. It is a paean to America undefiled that will stir conservationists and anger exploiters. . . .

At a deeper level, Mr. Steiner is concerned with explicating myths, and this is the bedrock of his course—actually two courses, one graduate, the other undergraduate—at the University of Paris, which begins Nov. 10 at the Vincennes campus. Aware that most Europeans have an incurably romantic attitude toward the American West in general and toward "Red Indians" especially, he does not explain this in any of the conventional ways. He sees, for example, no particular significance in the fact that there are no "aborigines" in Europe, and have been none for several thousand years. He is aware of the grip that the books of Karl May and his hero, Old Shatterhand, have had on several generations of Germans and, in translation, millions of other Europeans. But he contends that the American myths, the American paleface's myths, are no less pervasive and perhaps no closer to actuality.

Myths, in fact, of one kind or another, are the departure points for nine of the 10 chapters in "The Vanishing White Man." When he is not writing books about Indians, Stan Steiner de-

pressures by farming a small plot of land he owns "on the side of a mountain in New Mexico." Last in Paris "about 25 years ago," apparently he has not quite made up his mind whether the natives are hostile.

"As a man from the mountains of New Mexico, I am pretty damn lonely in this city," he said. "And if any of your readers—that is, Americans—might show up for the course, it would be a friendly thing."

MUSIC

American's 'Nervy' Opener In Marseilles: 'Don Carlo'

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES (UPI)—The problems of staging Verdi's "Don Carlo" are so many and so varied as to forbid a definitive solution in any production, yet the challenge can be met on several levels, as demonstrated by the season-opening production of this rich and complex work by the Marseilles Opera.

This staging was a nervy opening gambit by the company's new artistic director, Jacques Karpo, a 38-year-old French-born American, who came here two years ago in the relatively anonymous, all-purpose job known in French opera houses as *directeur de la scene*. With him he brought a musical education and several years' experience in the backstage sciences acquired along the way from summer stock to the San Francisco Opera.

The expertise showed, despite vicissitudes that included—besides a limited budget and endemic season-opening chaos—a late switch in tenors, a cast suffering from numerous afflictions harrowing to singers and a hostile gallery clique for opening night. But the second performance, Sunday, was a complete public success, well-deserved by a musical performance that was never less than respectable. Karpo's detailed, intelligent and visually striking stage realization.

Opting for the five-act version, Karpo and his designers—Kristin Osmundsen for the sets and Martin Schlumpf for the costumes—set the opening Fontainebleau scene apart from the Hispanic gloom of the rest of the opera by making it a mist-shrouded winter landscape. The black of the Spanish costumes intruded with harsh forbidding in the dreamlike courtliness of this tableau.

For the remaining—Spanish—acts, the basic set of an irregular flight of stairs, augmented now and then by dark wood walls, flags, and a flexible three-panel unit of Romanesque arches, and lit with dramatic effectiveness, served very well. The costuming was both rich and tasteful.

Dramatically, Karpo took some imaginative liberties in filling some of the holes that Verdi's numerous cuts and revisions left in the intrigue. Princess Eboli could be seen snooping on King Philip and Rodrigo in their interview, a couple of robed Inquisition finks watched the exchange of incriminating papers between Carlo and Rodrigo, and Eboli was effectively exposed as the troublemaker at the end of the prison scene. Everything seemed to have been thought out in this telling semi-realistic, semi-stylized production.

Well, almost everything. Verdi's denouement seems to pose insoluble problems, but Karpo's proposed solution was at least original, if not totally convincing—Carlo shot down by Inquisition gunmen and Charles V's spooky last lines delivered by an invisible source somewhere near the late monarch's illuminated tomb.

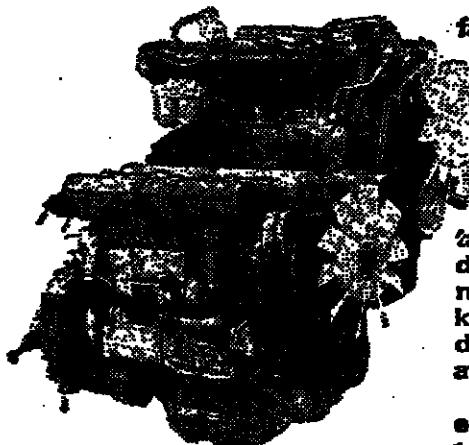
Although singing with a progressively heavy indisposition, the young Swedish soprano Helene Döös was a sensitive Elisabetha and shaped her singing with a real feeling for dramatic Veridian phrasing, while Michele Vilma's somewhat monochromatic, but powerful Eboli, was a vivid contrast.

Peter Meyen was the excellent, very human Philip, psychologically dominated in their big scenes by Gérard Serkoyan's vigorous and ruthless Inquisitor. Rudolph Constantin made a sympathetic, lyrical Rodrigo, while Renato Francesconi sang strongly and acted crudely in the title part.

Michelangelo Veltri conducted with real feeling for the score's contrasting riches, and generally got more than competent playing from the Marseilles orchestra.

Fire in Moscow Hotel
MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—Fire damaged part of the roof of the Metropol Hotel in central Moscow today. Officials said there were no casualties.

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And a farm tractor really has to work for its living. This robustness is the result of long experience: Fiat was one of the first manufacturers in Europe to mass produce diesel engines. We have never stopped improving them, but we have preserved the

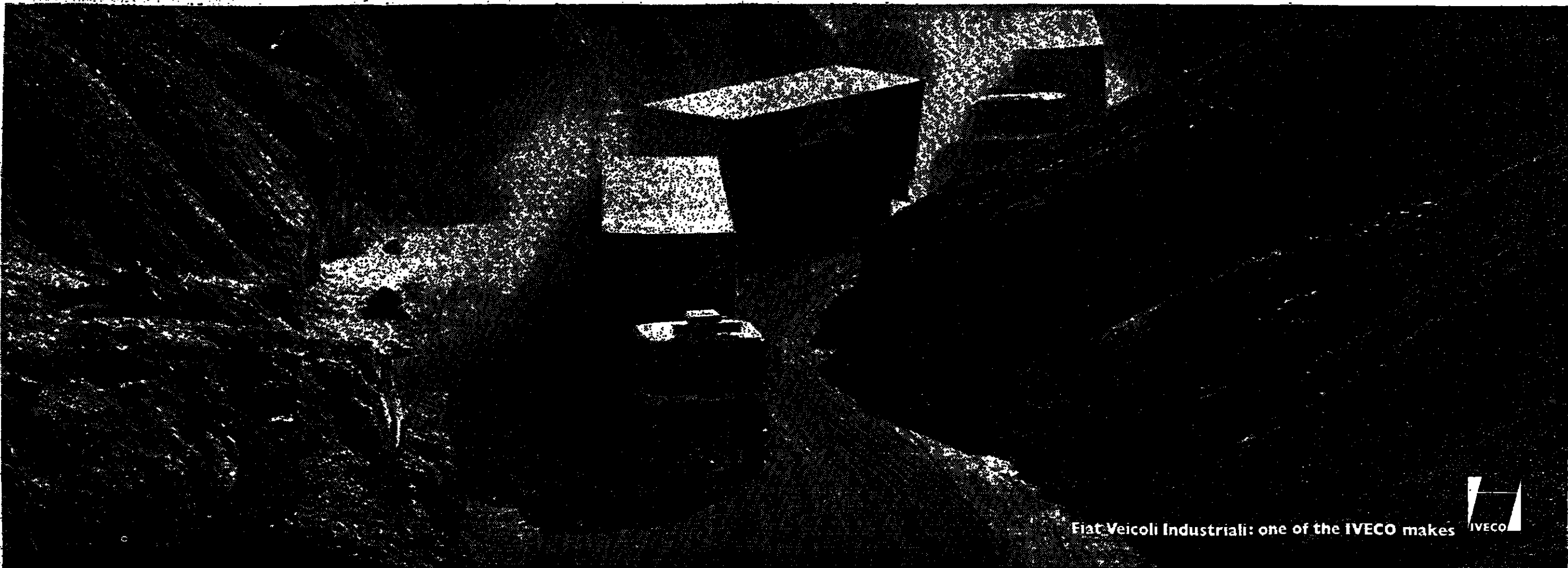
design formula that has always been their distinguishing feature. The harder they have to work, the more power output expected of them, the bigger the cylinder capacity we give them, and the lower the revs we expect them to run at.

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With engines like these you can choose the Fiat truck that suits you with complete confidence, whether it is a light, medium, or heavy vehicle.

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President Ford on Spending

"I think the American public is very disturbed by the growth in federal spending—very disturbed," said President Ford the other day. He's probably right. Spending in general, with its implications of higher taxes and inflation, is rarely popular. It's spending in each particular case—the specific programs and the specific benefits—that command the big majorities. Before much longer the President is going to have to tell the country precisely where he wants to cut, and at what point his tactical position is suddenly going to become a good deal less comfortable.

The President's success, in this campaign to hold down the budget, probably depends on his ability to find a fair and persuasive role for distributing the burden. He does not have one now, but it is hardly unprecedented for a President to back from a snap commitment into a policy. It might even be a successful policy. Certainly, the congressional Democrats understand that the deficit may well turn out to be as dangerous to them in next year's election as the unemployment rate to the Republicans.

The U.S. mood has changed with astonishing speed over the past two years. Both parties sense that there is much more to it than merely a temporary case of the recession blues. In the long economic boom that ran through the late 1960s into the beginning of this decade, a sense of euphoria overtook the social programs and the country expanded them very fast in a rush toward its longstanding ideals. Now there seems to be a widespread feeling throughout the country that this headlong expansion violated invisible economic limits that are now in the process of enforcing themselves.

The President says that without any change in the present laws, the budget taking effect a year from now will run to \$423 billion. In comparison, the current level is probably a little over \$370 billion. The President declares his determination to hold spending next year to \$395 billion which, he observes, is an increase of \$25 billion. But if you assume, as most economists do, that the annual inflation rate over the next year will be around 7 per cent, you will see that the whole \$25-billion increase is inflation. In real terms, stripped of inflation, \$395 billion next year is exactly the same as \$370 billion this year. To stay within Mr. Ford's target, any real growth in any program will have to be balanced by cuts, dollar for dollar, somewhere else. It would be a very rare phenomenon in this country's experience. It would be a standstill budget.

There's a beguiling simplicity to the idea of cutting taxes and benefits equally. "From my visits with the American people," Mr. Ford said, "I find many of them believe that what the government puts in your front pocket, it slips out of your back pocket through taxes and inflation. They are figuring out that they are not getting their money's worth from their taxes." The trouble

with that metaphor is that the front pocket and the back pocket belong to different people. The person who pays the social security taxes is not the person living on social security checks. The most spectacular growth in the federal budget recently has been in precisely this kind of expenditure—medical care and income security, which means in unemployment compensation, welfare payments and above all pensions.

Here we come to the hard questions. A standstill budget would increase the total amount of money for pensions only enough to cover inflation. But there will be more Americans eligible for pensions next year because the population over retirement age is growing. Does that mean reducing each person's pension in order to cut more slices out of the same pie? Another example is medical care, where costs are rising much faster than the general rate of inflation. To hold the pie the same size, should Congress cut back the benefits available to each of the people who are now eligible?

The Ford administration tried to do both of those things last winter, but failed. The attempt was a crude and ill-considered one, with no visible evidence of thought to equity or the nature of public responsibilities. It needs to be emphasized that equity and a sense of public responsibility do not necessarily forbid making any cuts in any benefits. But if the President wants Congress to cooperate in making reductions, he is going to have to demonstrate to the country why it is fairer and better to shave one person's government check rather than another's. Indiscriminate budget ceilings and cuts are not good enough. The administration has an obligation to take account of their precise impact: which people get bitten, and how hard?

Government spending does not mean quite what it did a couple of decades ago. Then the budget mostly represented the federal purchase of goods and services for public purposes like defense or flood control. Today, a very large proportion of the budget, nearly half of it, is a vast insurance pool protecting most Americans against loss of income and some against the costs of illness. Perhaps it is possible to argue that the insurance pool, and the benefits that it pays, are too large in relation to the rest of the economy. But if Mr. Ford is going to pursue this argument, he is going to have to come up with a coherent and reasonable formula for deciding how large the benefits ought properly to be, and how they ought to be allocated. Instead, he is only arguing, so far, that the total is too high.

The administration complains that people keep calling the President's tax and budget cutting proposal merely a campaign tactic. But if it wants to be taken seriously, the administration is going to have to lay aside the slogans and begin talking in serious and exact terms about who is entitled to what.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

French Nuclear Spread

By deciding to sell South Korea equipment and technology to produce weapons-grade plutonium, the explosive material for atomic bombs, France has taken mankind a long step toward worldwide spread of nuclear weapons—and ultimate disaster.

For 30 years, the United States and other advanced nuclear countries have refused to sell such equipment. Then West Germany broke ranks in June by agreeing to sell Brazil a similar pilot reprocessing plant.

Apart from the threat to nonproliferation policy—and violation of the spirit of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which both West Germany and France have pledged to honor—the South Korean deal poses special danger.

Divided Korea is the tinderbox of Asia, with armies of the Communist North and the American-backed South facing each other across the 38th Parallel. North Korean ambitions to reunify the country by force, as was attempted in the 1950-53 war, have been reawakened by U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. The South Korean nuclear move could provide a pretext for a northern attack—or lead to the even more dangerous nuclear arming of North Korea, stimulating dormant pressure for nuclear weapons in Japan.

The prolonged efforts of U.S. officials to discourage France and West Germany from their nuclear deals undoubtedly would have had a far better chance of success if Secretary Kissinger and President Ford had not over-optimistically refused to engage their own personal prestige, and the full influence of the United States, for fear of a profitless crisis with major allies.

After an overly cautious approach to the issue, Secretary of State Kissinger belatedly underscored the awesome risks involved, when he told the UN General Assembly last

month: "The greatest single danger of unrestrained nuclear proliferation resides in the spread under national control of reprocessing facilities for the atomic materials in nuclear power plants."

One urgent need is to step up U.S. efforts to establish multinational regional nuclear fuel centers. Spent but still radioactive fuel rods could thus be securely stored for possible future use, if reprocessing ever becomes safe and commercially feasible.

More important would be a genuine effort to provide the world with an assured supply of enriched uranium, a far cheaper fuel than plutonium would be, even if the breeder reactor proved safe and commercially feasible by the 1990s. Neither the United States nor the world can afford further delays in expanding uranium enrichment capacity.

Finally, it is essential that the United States hold firm in its 30-year policy of refusing to spread nuclear weapons capability around the world, whatever the French and West Germans do now. The pressures undoubtedly will be intense. A \$7-billion reactor order from Iran is hung up right now on Washington's insistence that the site and form of plutonium reprocessing, if ever economic, be subject to joint agreement. To hold firm on this position and the U.S. refusal to sell power reactors to Egypt—unless there is a guarantee that the spent fuel rods will be processed abroad—will be difficult unless a more vigorous effort is made to reverse French and West German policy or, at the very least, to obtain assurances that no further such sales will be made.

The alternative is a world of a dozen or more states brandishing their nuclear arsenals within the next decade; in such a circumstance, the threat of nuclear holocaust would be immeasurable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

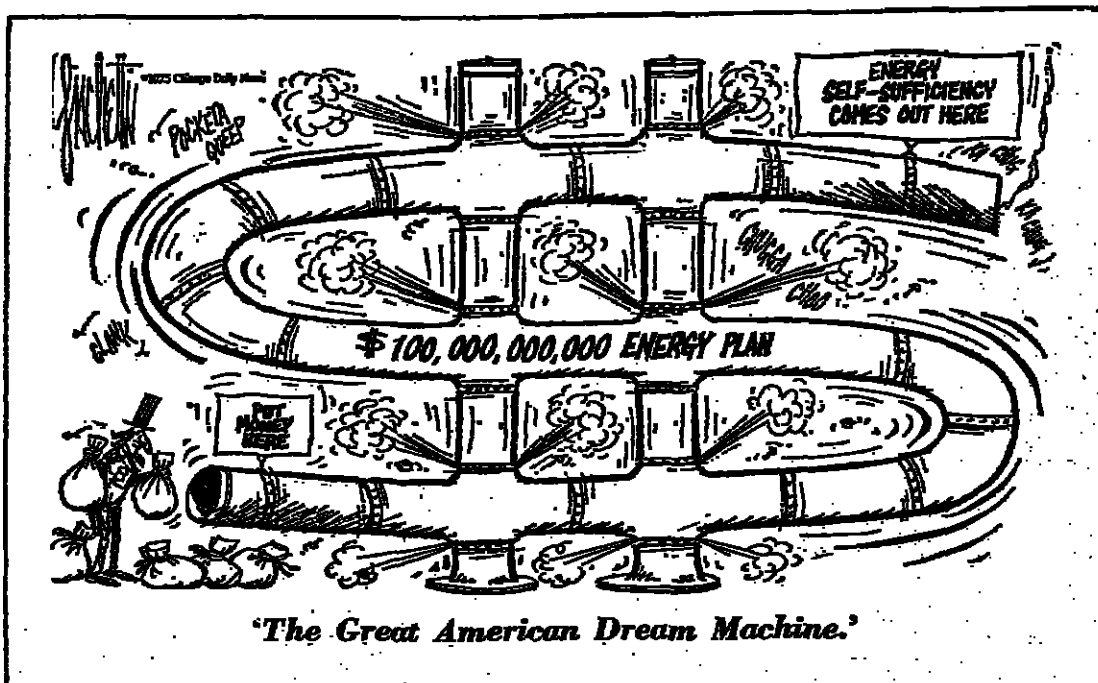
October 30, 1900

NEW YORK—The last week of the Presidential campaign opens with the leaders in both parties proclaiming victories for their standard-bearers. The Republicans see Mr. McKinley winning by a wide margin, as do the Democrats see Mr. Bryan winning, and also by a very large margin. Obviously someone is wrong and it will be the people of the United States who will decide just who will be the first elected U.S. president of the 20th century.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1925

LONDON—There will be no more oil in the United States in 25 years, and the world supply will not suffice for more than 80 to 100 years, Sir Richard Redmayne, former Chief Inspector of Mines, testified before the Coal Commission today. "The use of coal might be an answer for the needs of the world, but even that supply is limited and the need for oil goes on while the supply diminishes."



After Brezhnev Goes

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The question of Leonid Brezhnev's health and his possible retirement at the 25th party congress in February is coming to have a major impact on superpower politics, just as President Nixon's Watergate-induced weakness did when it led to expectations of his own retirement.

The result of Brezhnev's weakness was that his last summit meeting with Brezhnev, which was originally intended to mark a major advance in the limitation of strategic arms, made no significant progress. The result of Brezhnev's present weakness is that this year's summit, which was originally scheduled for spring, then for summer, then for autumn, and which is now expected at the turn of the year, may not be held at all. If it is held, it may evade the real issues which have produced an impasse at the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks and thus lead to the resumption of a virtually uncontrolled arms race.

Crossroads

The SALT talks have now reached another fateful crossroads in the seemingly irresistible march of technology which threatens to overwhelm the puny efforts of politicians to control it. At the last crossroads, they had the choice of stopping the development of MIRV, the multiple warhead, or continuing with the tests—but this meant in fact that both sides would then be driven by the technological imperative to rearm their missiles with multiple warheads.

Once MIRVs had been tested, neither side could say with assurance whether the other had installed them in its missiles. Therefore, both sides felt they had to install them. The result was that the number of nuclear warheads in missiles increased greatly, and that the SALT agreement merely put a ceiling—and a very high one—on further increases, while at the same time leaving the door open to destabilizing technological developments in other directions.

Now a new technological advance in the form of Cruise missiles, has become entangled with the politics of the succession to Brezhnev. As distinct from ballistic missiles, the numbers of which are limited by the SALT agreement, the number of Cruise missiles is not subject to any limitation—or so the United States maintains. In the face of Soviet objections, as distinct from ballistic missiles, the Cruise missiles could be launched from ships, submarines, and aircraft and would be more accurate and cheaper, and could thus become the main strategic weapon of the future. The Cruise missile now being developed for the U.S. Navy will fit into a standard torpedo tube. All submarines would thus become potential launcher platforms.

This means that once the new missile has been tested and produced, the other side will have no way of verifying how many such launchers exist, and will therefore feel compelled to revise its own

strategic posture accordingly—just as happened when the MIRV tests advanced beyond the point of no return.

The advance of the Cruise missile can be arrested only by political decisions in both the White House and the Kremlin, but any agreement would have to be a compromise requiring concessions on both sides.

The Soviet Union would have to accept numerical limits on its new bomber, the Backfire, while the United States would have to accept restraints on the testing and deployment of Cruise missiles. But the Soviet military argues that the Backfire is not a strategic bomber, and is therefore not subject to SALT limits, just as the Pentagon insists that the Cruise missile ought not to be subject to restraint.

President Ford, increasingly under pressure from the right as the election approaches, finds it difficult to make concessions which would lay him open to charges of neglecting the nation's defenses. Brezhnev's health is obviously failing, but there are clear indications that he is anxious to hang on to power until the party congress—and, if possible, beyond it. This is no time, therefore, to take on the Soviet military-political complex, for any concessions he may extract from it now may cost him his job later.

Weak Position

Intelligence analysts in Washington now give Brezhnev no more than a 50-50 chance of continuing in power after the party congress, basing their estimates mainly on evidence of his declining health rather than of any significant weakening in his political position. My own study of the evidence leads me to the con-

clusion that Brezhnev's political position is much weaker than is generally thought, and that the possibility of his removal is therefore much greater.

But even if the chances are only 50-50, and even if the reasons are mainly those of health, the consequences of Brezhnev's departure from the scene would be so dangerous as to require serious and urgent consideration before it is too late. The dismissal of Khrushchev led to a freeze in Soviet foreign policy initiatives while the new leadership took several years to find its feet, and this is even more likely to be the case when Brezhnev goes. His successor will be in no position to make foreign policy concessions while he consolidates his domestic power base—and no progress on SALT is possible without concessions from both sides.

Cautious

Because any new leadership in Moscow would have to be more cautious, it would prefer to wait for the result of the 1976 presidential election. The delays in resuming meaningful SALT talks, prompted by a number of political factors which are already becoming evident, could last well beyond that. The whole SALT process could suffer irreparable damage, while the development and deployment of Cruise missiles, on both sides, would bring the arms race back with a vengeance.

So long as Brezhnev is there, the chance of reaching a satisfactory SALT agreement is better than after his departure. If the chance is not taken now, it may soon be too late, because the closer the date of the party congress approaches, the less freedom of maneuver he has.

Britain: Avoiding the Dustbin of History

By A.H. Raskin

LONDON—When President Ford was explaining to the leaders of the U.S. Conference of Mayors some weeks ago why he found the whole idea of federal financial aid for New York City so revolting, the horrible example he kept citing of a government that loses touch with economic reality and spends itself sick was Great Britain, with its Labor government and its welfare state.

Undoubtedly, there is plenty to worry about in Britain's current economic malaise, with unemployment at the highest level since World War II and still rising, the public sector deficit up by almost half over last year, many of the country's major enterprises near collapse and inflation an untamed cheever-up of family incomes. Yet a visitor to London still finds it possible to come away with considerable confidence for the future. The country is being ready for history's dustbin, Britain may be in process of charting some useful new directions for promoting industrial efficiency in an atmosphere of freedom.

The same union leaders who only a few months ago were pushing Britain toward economic suicide in the serene conviction that their members could always use their strike power to force up wages faster than living costs are now the most energetic crusaders for moderation on the pay front. The union leaders—and even more the shop stewards in most immediate contact with the workers—have a hard time arguing for maximum productivity and for scrapping age-old make-work practices in this period when joblessness is over the million mark for the first time in nearly four decades.

The new emphasis is on encouraging private investment in profitable industries as a means of generating jobs, a tactic unions on both sides of the Atlantic have often scorned as reflective of "trickle-down economics," more beneficial to the boss than to the workers. Because of just such ideological reserves, there is lively debate inside the Labor government on just how incentives for investment will be offered.

MOHAMMED HASSANEIN
HEIKAL
Washington.

For Shame

Shame on the IEI for its bad taste regarding the making of headlines out of the story of Caroline Kennedy's narrow escape from death. (IEI, Oct. 24). Surely the facts of her miraculous escape, and the description of her ensuing emotions, are incomparable in importance to the cruel reality of the death in a grotesque and horrifying manner of a great doctor and scientist, Gordon Hamilton Fabry. Just a fine paper like the IEI confuses values to the point of insensitivity and quasi nihilism in order to satisfy the vulgar curiosity of the masses?

PATRICIA
BRINTON-BECEROVIC
Paris.

means profitable—that the unions have shown in recognizing the self-defeating character of the paper chase for more money in the pay packet."

Some approaches to that pivotal task may emerge at a meeting of the Prime Minister plans to hold on Nov. 5 at Chequers with his National Economic Development Council, made up of top representatives of industry, the unions and government. That session will try to chart strategies for industrial expansion and establish subcommittees to move forward with specific development plans in companies that can be winners, not losers.

It would be disingenuous, however, not to recognize that the objections to streamlining industry and making it more profitable extend beyond the ideologues in the left wing of either the Labor party or the Trades Union Congress. All the union leaders—and even more the shop stewards in most immediate contact with the workers—have a hard time arguing for maximum productivity and for scrapping age-old make-work practices in this period when joblessness is over the million mark for the first time in nearly four decades.

MOHAMMED HASSANEIN
HEIKAL
Washington.

Hold Their Fire

"The first question our people ask," says one top union leader, "is: 'Get more efficient for what—so we can work ourselves out of a job?'" Forgiveable as is such rank-and-file resistance, the unions are doing more than act as missionaries for increased productivity. They are also holding their fire on demands for vastly expanded government spending to combat unemployment. Their fear, a mark of what one industrialist calls "their

U.S. and Mideast Fly Now, Pay Later

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Sadat of Egypt made a good personal impression in Washington, but some things were said during his visit that forebode great trouble ahead in Washington's relations with both Egypt and Israel.

For example, in a meeting with editors at Blair House, Sadat emphasized that he had come here not primarily to get military aid, but to move toward a general peace agreement in the Middle East, and he insisted that the United States held "90 per cent of the cards" in any such "final" settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

When he was pressed for the meaning of this, it turned out that he meant Washington always had the power to compel Israel to withdraw to the borders it held before the 1967 war, arrange for Israeli-Syrian negotiations on the future of the Golan Heights and resolve the problem of the Palestinians in direct talks with Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sadat made a "good personal impression" here primarily because he talked calmly about wanting peace and insisted that he was relying on Washington rather than Moscow for help. He wasn't suggesting any freebies for a final peace, but it was clear that peace in the Mideast depended on less aid to Israel and more for Egypt.

There is trouble ahead in all this because both Egypt and Israel seem to be making unrealistic assumptions about what the Ford administration and the Congress will do in the present state of world politics and the U.S. economy.

Israel is assuming that the United States will go on paying over \$2 billion a year to maintain the present interim agreement, which Ford and Kissinger regard as temporary and dangerous. And Sadat is assuming that, just because the United States has the cards to play against Israel, that it will play them and that Israel will comply if Washington insists.

The Ford administration wants to keep its new relationship with Egypt and will continue leading Israel for more concessions. But it is not likely to force a showdown with Israel in an election year, so it will probably support a large \$2-billion installment on military aid to Israel and request substantial economic aid for Egypt.

There can be no peace," Ford insisted, "until the legitimate interests of all of the people of the Middle East are taken fairly into account in a final peace settlement." Presumably this means not only the interests of Egypt and Israel, but also of the Palestinians.

It is hard to understand what this means, since Syria is not interested in talking to Israel about the Golan Heights, Israel refused to negotiate with Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Israel rejects the shouts outside Hanoi House that Jerusalem should be "liberated" and handed over to "all people who believe in God."

When you ask top officials here what is meant by "the determination of the United States not to tolerate stagnation or stalemate" in this tangled situation, they reply that the United States is not going to go on paying over \$2 billion a year to Israel to perpetuate a stalemate. In other

words, the pressure will be on Israel, not necessarily to meet all of Sadat's terms, but to make more concessions for a general settlement.

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The Test

The test of whether the year of union effort will go toward Marxist gamesmanship or toward building on the start of an operation currently being made in wage restraint will probably not come until spring when the policy will put a perceptible squeeze on purchasing power. But the extent to which leaders such as Jack Jones of the glass Transport and General Workers Union have put their necks on the line to make the policy succeed provides a basis for hope that Britain can pull itself out of its current despond especially if the government's somewhat hesitant expectations for North Sea oil materialize.

The effort may fail: it may even fail tragically. But if it does succeed, it will be an important affirmation that democratic institutions can meet the challenge of revitalization without turning to the suppression of individual rights or group decision-making.

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35	12%	BruseBef	.80	10	78	3%	33%	33%	1	13%	5%	DeanW	.58	4	123	11%	11%	1%	19%	15	GrWm	pfl.88	25	19%	19%	19%	19%	
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• **QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS SINCE 1992**

**NATIONAL
DISTILLERS
CHEMICAL
CORPORATION**

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 30¢ per share on the outstanding Common Stock of National Distillers Chemical Corporation. Dividend payments to 1975 stockholders of record on November 10, 1975. The transfer books will be closed.

October 23, 1975

RAMSEY E. JOSLIN
Vice President-Financial

NDCC **UNIONBOND LTD. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.**
UNIONBOND LTD. CHEMICALS CO. PRODUCTS CO.
BRIMLEYPORT WASTES INC.
KAUFMAN VINYLICS, INC.
TCMILE

October 1975

Wood Gundy Incorporated

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2--Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends; in the term "going base" are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extraordinary dividends are indicated as regular or irregular dividends in the following footnotes.

a--Also extra or extras. b--Annual rate plus stock dividend. c--Declared or paid at least once during the preceding 12 months. d--Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. e--Declared or paid this year. f--Declared or paid last year. g--Declared or paid in the issue. p--Paid this year. v--dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. w--Declared or paid in the issue. x--Declared or paid in the issue. y--Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

ch--Called. ex--Ex-dividend. y--Ex-dividend and sale in the issue. w--When issued. w--Without warrants. w--With warrants. wd--When distributed. w--When issued. n--Next day delivery.

When a company has been reorganized, the reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

When a company has low rates does not include change in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 20% or more has been paid in the last year.

Range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

47% of the

(Depending on your country)

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Algeria (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Korea (air).....	273.0	136.5	58.5
Aden (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Kuwait (air).....	258.0	174.0	63.0
Africa (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Laos (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Algeria, French speak.				Libya (air).....	171.0	85.5	37.5
country (air).....	145.0	72.5	40.0	Luxembourg (air).....	4,620.0	2,310.0	924.0
country (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Malaysia (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
country (air).....	124.0	62.0	24.5	Malta (air).....	171.0	85.5	37.5
country (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Mexico (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Australia (air).....	292.0	146.0	51.0	Mexico (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Austria (air).....	1,860.0	930.0	325.0	Morocco (air).....	228.0	62.0	34.0
Austria (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Netherlands (air).....	284.0	142.0	71.0
Burma (air).....	273.0	136.5	58.5	New Zealand (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Burma (air).....	118.0	59.0	33.0	Nigeria (air).....	273.0	289.0	25.0
Canada (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Paraguay (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
China (air).....	292.0	146.0	51.0	Peru (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
China (air).....	171.0	85.5	37.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Czechoslovakia (air).....	118.0	59.0	33.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Denmark (air).....	4,500.0	2,250.0	1,760.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Denmark (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Finland (air).....	376.0	188.0	105.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Finland (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Germany (air).....	273.0	136.5	58.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
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Hong Kong (air).....	273.0	136.5	58.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Hong Kong (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
India (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Indonesia (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Indonesia (air).....	171.0	85.5	37.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Iran (air).....	171.0	85.5	37.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Iran (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Israel (air).....	37.0	18.5	9.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Israel (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Israel (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Japan (air).....	273.0	136.5	58.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0
Korea Rep. (air).....	273.0	136.5	58.5	Pakistan (air).....	228.0	174.0	63.0

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ALGABYE	20	68	Cloudy	MADRID	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	3	46	Fair	MILAN	15	64	Cloudy
ANTWERP	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	19	62	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	11	30	Cloudy
BELIUT	54	78	Fair	MUNICH	7	44	Fair
BELGRADE	16	74	Fair	NICE	10	58	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	3	33	Overcast	NICE	20	58	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Fair	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	44	Fair	PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	19	64	Unavailable	PRAGUE	19	62	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	ROME	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain	ROMA	16	61	Fair
CRAVENS FOLDS	18	53	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	19	62	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	14	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25	77	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	62	Cloudy	TOKYO	23	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	62	Rain	VENICE	9	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA	6	43	Fair
HELSINKI	5	44	Rain	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	70	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
LOS PALMES	23	72	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy
LONDON	19	66	Overcast				
LONDON	9	49	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	12	58	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT. other at 1300 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

2

PEANUTS

TOMORROW IS HALLOWEEN
TOMORROW I GET MY BASEBALL GLOVE!
YOUR WHAT?
MY BASEBALL GLOVE! I ASKED THE "GREAT PUMPKIN" TO BRING ME A NEW GLOVE.
YOU DON'T ASK THE "GREAT PUMPKIN" FOR A PRESENT? YOU WAIT FOR WHATEVER HE BRINGS YOU! DON'T YOU KNOW HOW SENSITIVE HE IS?!

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO THROW OUT A HOLE P?

THOSE ARE THE HOLES FROM THE DOUGHNUTS.

WHAT ARE THOSE LITTLE BALLS OVER THERE?

DOUGHNUTS & CLAMS

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IT'S A "CINDERELLA NARCISSEUS"

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HOW AWFUL IT MUST BE TO WAKE UP HUNGRY AND GO TO BED HUNGRY

FAMINE IN THE CITY

MY EARS ARE BURNING... SOMEONE'S TALKING ABOUT ME!

IT'S TIME FOR YOUR ANNUAL PHYSICAL

I'VE GOT BAD NEWS FOR YOU

GIVE IT TO ME STRAIGHT, DOC!

YOU'RE GOING TO LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED

I DON'T CARE WHAT YOU SAY, I'M GOIN' TO GET A NEW CARPET! I'M THE ONE WHO'LL HAVE TO PAY FOR IT!

SUPPOSE I'D BETTER TAKE AN INTEREST...

THIS ONE IS BEGINNIN' TO LOOK A BIT TATTY, PET - WHAT COLOUR AD YOU IN MIND?

I THINK A SORT OF ASH GREY WOULD BE THE MOST SUITABLE!

EVEN WHEN YOU AGREE WITH 'ER, SHE GETS UPTIGHT

SLAM

I DON'T KNOW! I FEEL AS THOUGH THINGS ARE CLOSING IN ON ME! I CAN'T UNDERSTAND REASON!

TELL ME WHAT HAPPENED, VALERIE!

HOW DO YOU MEAN THAT?

YOU'LL HAVE TO ASK HIM! HE'S SUDDENLY BECOME SO COLD AND IMPERSONAL - EVEN TOLD ME I SHOULD HAVE A LAWYER!

NEVER MIND MARKER OR ANYONE ELSE AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT A THING!

WHAT DID MR. MARKER TELL YOU?

BRADLEY EDWARDS '63

RIP, EITHER CONCENTRATE ON ME OR THE GAME!

SORRY, CATHY, I HAVE A STRANGE FEELING THAT WE'RE PICKING UP SPEED.

HEY, WHAT'S WITH THIS COMPASS? IT'S SPINNING LIKE A RAFFLE WHEEL!

THE SKY BLACKENS AS A SHIFT CURRENT SEIZES THE CATHY II.

AN ERGIC FORCE ENTERS A QUIET MATCH.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLES - that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOUD and DON LEE

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to make four ordinary words.

STRON

HOACC

MUSIGE

UCLED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: DRAFT BERT KNOTTY SCHOOL

Answers: This cut is sometimes involved in card games - **KITT**

Chester

What are ya waitin' for a miracle?

I've never been to a beauty shop.

POWERS OF MIND

By Adam Smith. Random House. 418 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PEOPLE who explore beyond everyday reality are usually not to be abided. They fail to produce documentary evidence. They have shifty eyes. They stand on Madison Avenue and distribute mimeographed incoherence. They appear on the Long John Redwood tour and produce "evidence" for insomnia. Imagine our surprise and anticipation, then, w/ Adam Smith, a.k.s. George J.W. Goodman, writes a book exploring beyond everyday reality, or, as he puts it, beyond "the Paradigm," the paradigm being "a shared set of concepts"; examples: "the world, the work to us, in the middle [of which] it is hard to imagine any other paradigm." For Adam Smith is not shifty eyed or incoherent. Adam Smith is rational and reliable. He must be: he has written two savvy books about money ("The Money Game" and "The Money Game II"); he advises other people how to make money. Who could be more reliable than someone who understands money?

So when Adam Smith goes out to explore the "Power of Mind" we are almost bound to pay attention. When he avers that there are things going on that don't fit into the current paradigm—things like Norman Cousins laughing himself back from the brink of death, or biofeedback mechanisms teaching heart attack candidates how to control their blood pressure, or the success of homeopathic experiments who score consistently higher than mere chance would permit—we are compelled to ask: "What's happening out there on 'The Far Side of Paradigm'?" And when he wraps it all up with a chat on quantum physics and Werner Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle—the point being that the physics asks you to believe that the farther apart—what we should be thinking, Oh, my stars and garters! This stuff is actually respectable.

What is more, Adam Smith is both an enterprising reporter and an entertaining one. Enterprising? He doesn't just talk with wired-up yogis and explorers of inner space such as John Cunningham Lilly, he doesn't just clip other people's articles and compile them. G.I. Gurdjieff's "Meetings With Remarkable Men." No, Mr. Smith enrolls himself in transcendental meditation courses. He wires his brain to a biofeedback mechanism and learns to weed out the crabgrass.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	E	A	R	G	U	L	L	W	I	D	O	E	D
A	L	B	A	N	I	A	I	M	A	G	I	N	E
S	A	T	I	C	A	T	I	O	R	F	O	R	M
W	I	V	A	N	A	R	E	N	D	O	U	S	
P	A	I	C	A	I	N	E	D					
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P	A	T		M	O	O	D	S	A	S	S	O	
T	R	A	N	S	M	E	N	T	I	C	I	P	
L	E												
L	O	A	S										
L	O	A	S										

Mr. Smith's verbal can can rescue it from being so remorselessly eating that whatever remains of us is being eaten. The missing gels occurred in the wake of wisecracks.

But what is most amusing is that the book is so fun when Adam Smith routines on the subject of (early New York magazines, one would be inclined to think) to classify them in terms of money is grave, money is money deserves all the credit it can get, but when he takes on subjects as delicate as transcendentalism or Sufism or parapsychology, it is not so grave. His routines grow more (very early New York we begin to seem), And potentially valuable material has been saved. On his one side of the brain is the other.

Christopher Lehmann-Willmschütz
a book critic for The New York Times

Pr Along

ON the diagonized hand South had made one take-out double, showing the major suits after his opponents had bid the minors, and had to decide whether to try again on the next round. North's silence suggested that he lacked a major suit, or was very weak, or both.

As it turned out, South would have had a satisfactory result by selling to two clubs, which would have failed twice or two, but he did not unreasonably tried a second take-out double.

North's retreat to two diamonds was ambiguous, but he was quite willing for the partner to interpret either of the possible interpretations. South chose to treat it as a cue-bid rather than as natu-

ally by ruffing and playing in club, for a ruff and a club South would have been less on an unavoidable spade loss.

But West decided that there would be no harm in giving his diamond loser and all the spade queen to win the dummy. At the next trick he ruffed South's diamond with his high card.

South routinely ruffed the overruffed, and scored the nine to defeat the combined post-mortem showed that he could have brought home his tract by discarding from diamonds in the diagonized position. West would have won the trick and if East overruffed, the queen would win and the loser would be ruffed.

The club king was allowed to win the first trick, and West persevered. South won with the ace, and East completed a high-low signal. A spade finesse to the ten lost to the jack, and a second round was returned to the ace. Another spade fin collected the king, and the declarer judged it right to draw some trumps.

A finesse was almost sure to lose, so he led to the ace and returned a small trump, trusting for the possibility that West held a doubton king.

When East won with the ten, he could have settled the issue by playing a small trump, leaving South with seven tricks and no hope of an eighth. But he thought in terms of separating the defenders' trump tricks, so he played a spot. All would have been well for the defense if West had followed his partner's plan

SOUTH
 ♠ 5532
 ♥ AQ76
 ♦ AK
 ♣ A85

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass

West led the club king.

هكذا من الأصل

Shula Puts Miami on Right Course...

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The National Football League's season reaches its halfway mark this weekend and there is a sneaking feeling here that the Miami Dolphins are on course towards another Super Bowl triumph, a course charted and steered by that master pilot, Don Shula.

The Dolphins have won five straight games after an opening loss to Oakland; their remaining schedule is breezy, and when the playoffs come they could be operating on their home field, the Orange Bowl, where they hardly ever lose, right through the Super Bowl.

Those who claim to know say that the home-field advantage is worth two to four points, and the Dolphins have won 31 of their last 32 regular and post-season games in the Orange Bowl. The home field determination for the NFL playoffs has been changed this year. In divisional and conference title games it goes to the team with the best won-lost record in the regular season. Furthermore, the Super Bowl is scheduled for the Orange Bowl Jan. 18 regardless of the opponents.

The only team with a better record in the American Conference now is unbeaten Cincinnati and the Bengals schedule is full of hazards, like two games against the Steelers. More importantly, the Dolphins are playing excellent football, and Shula has obviously repaired the dents in his starting lineup, which were not as shocking as the prophets predicted.

Shula, who is 45, can be unreasonable and irascible, like too many coaches. His strongest quality seems to be that of ignoring or overcoming the personality clashes that are so common in pro football. He currently is at

war with his free spirited free safety Jake Scott, and he barely speaks to the club's chief executive, Joe Robbie. Most coaches would not stand still for the cheekiness of Scott or Mercury Morris, who have blasted him in the press. But it was those two who made the big plays last Sunday when the Dolphins came from behind to beat Buffalo, 35-30.

Within the sport, Shula is a popular, respected and able coach, which is different. It's the little things. Budd Thalmann, the public relations director for the Bills, said, "Before our game he came up to me down on the field, said hello, and called me by name. No other coaches do that. They don't know my name. He's a helluva man."

As for using players, Shula is a master. The coach is captivated by Freddy Solomon, the rookie

Don Shula
... the boss

...Pardee Leads Bears in Wrong Direction

By Robert Facht

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—At 39, Jack Pardee is the youngest head coach in the National Football League. As den mother for the youngest team in pro football, the Chicago Bears, Pardee is aging rapidly.

The former Redskins linebacker and assistant coach is the third man to guide the Bears since George Halas stepped up after the 1967 season. Bear fans are not unaware that the team's last winning year was 1967.

"Poppa Bear, we love you, but Pardee, Finks must go," read a sign carried around Soldier Field

to considerable applause during Monday night's 13-9 loss to the Minnesota Vikings. Jim Finks is the Bears' general manager.

"The fans have been pretty brutal to us," Pardee said. "But they responded Monday night. When we provide some encouragement, they'll provide the support."

Indeed, at one stage of the fourth quarter, a "Let's go, Bears" chant spread through the stands.

A no-gain draw play quickly transformed the cheers to boos, but at least a positive reaction is smoldering. A team that has scored only four touchdowns while losing five of six games cannot expect unqualified backing.

Pardee remains courteous to his tormentors, commenting only that "we just can't do a lot of reading. We'll make them positive when we win a few games."

Pardee has not copied old mentor George Allen in every respect but he has absorbed Allen's philosophy that winning is everything. Asked if a four-point loss to the unbeaten Vikings could be considered a moral victory, Pardee replied, "At this point, one and five, we're not getting a moral victory out of it. We need some real victories. We're making progress. Monday night, we were five points away from beating a good football team. But we have to learn how to win. That's the biggest thing we have to learn."

There are 15 rookies on the Bears' 43-man roster. 27 players who were not with Chicago last season. "We have a lot of rookies on the team making a lot of mistakes," Pardee said. "A few will help us for a long time. We've done a lot of experimenting, changed a lot of personnel. We've changed some positions, trying to get the best players on the field. We have 27 new faces. Put 27 new faces on the Redskins and they'll have the same problems we have."

Last year, Pardee coached a winner, the Florida Blazers of the World Football League. Unfortunately, he wasn't paid for his services. That memory helps make his present situation bearable.

British Horse Owners Race To More Prosperous Tracks

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The decision of Ravi Tikko to move his stable of 85 horses from Britain to France has highlighted the plight of money-starved British racing.

Tikko announced that he was moving his racing interests to France at the end of the year because of the inadequacy of prize money in Britain and the burden of value added tax on racehorse owners.

His decision follows a recent move by David Robinson, who owned Britain's biggest thoroughbred stable, to cut down his racing commitments for the same financial reasons.

It costs almost \$2,000 (\$2,800) to keep a horse in training and pay entry and riders' fees and traveling expenses. In 1973, the latest year for which there are comprehensive figures available, the average value of a race in prize money was \$750 and a heavy proportion of horses go through a year without winning.

On first buying his horse, the owner who intends to run it in Britain has to pay 8 per cent on the purchase price in value added tax. The tax does not apply to horses bought in Britain for export, so British buyers are being outbid at the sales by overseas interests.

As a result, the capital stock of British racing, the bloodlines built over three centuries, is disappearing abroad.

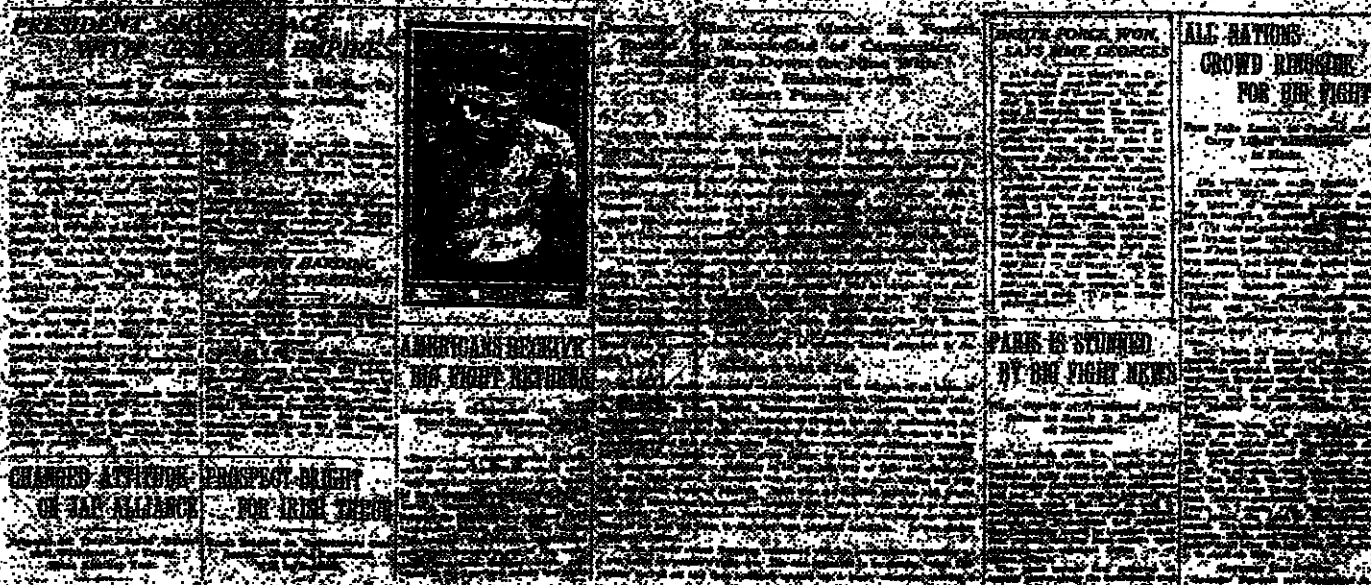
In France, value added tax on racehorses is based on their "carac value." The tax is thus about 110 whether the horse fetches \$200 or \$200,000.

But the more dramatic difference in racing finances in Britain and France is the level of prize money. The average for a race in France in 1973 was close to £2,000, more than 2-1/2 times the British figure, and in addition there are big bonuses to owners and breeders for winners bred in France.

In the case of a successful owner, the difference in financial rewards in the two countries can be massive. Tikko, who has had 49 winners for a total of about £75,000 in Britain so far this year, reckons that for similar success in France his return would have been about £500,000.

The key to the disparity is the amount of betting money ploughed back into the sport. In France in 1973 it was \$23 million out of a betting turnover of £1,000 million; in Britain, where betting totaled £1,600 million, only £7 million was returned to racing. These figures easily explain the chronic and perhaps eventually fatal disease from which British racing is suffering.

French betting operates on a

THE NEW YORK HERALD
FRANCE'S HOPES BLASTED EARLY IN FIGHT

The fight was Page 1 news for the European edition of the New York Herald of July 3, 1921.

The Orchid Man: A Million-Dollar Fighter

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Jack Dempsey, who is 80 and counting, was reported in stable condition in New York University Medical Center when word came that Georges Carpentier had died in Paris at 41. The first thing that came to mind was a tableau in Madison Square Garden.

It was June 17, 1920, the night Mac Foster, an attractive refugee from the U.S. Marine Corps with a professional record of 24 straight knockouts, was presented to the Eastern cognoscenti and to Jerry Quarry, who knocked him clear back to Fresno, Calif., in the sixth round. Dempsey was about to turn 75 and the Garden seized the opportunity to gussie up the promotion with a birthday salute to the old mauler. Films of some of his fights were shown, and Jack was escorted into the ring to receive congratulations from his most celebrated opponents — Gene Tunney, Jack Sharkey, George Carpentier. Seated in the audience was Joe Fraser, then of the Garden, a heavy-weight champion of the world, although another nine months were to pass before he would clear the title by whipping Muhammad Ali. Joe's face was a caricature of slack-jawed incredulity as he stared at Carpentier and heard the announcer saying that this giant and grinning little old pugilist guy ought to fight the tiger Dempsey for the heavyweight championship.

Fraser was 26, and no great student of history. The Dempsey-Carpentier fight was over and done with almost 23 years before he was born. As he sat there in the Garden, forces were already at work making a match that would gross \$20 million on closed-circuit and home television around the world and bring him half of a \$6 million purse. If someone had told him that these men up in the ring—the tall one with the heavy brows lifted in laughter and that funny-looking Frenchman—had generated wilder excitement in one afternoon than he and Ali would rouse in three fierce fights, Joe would have been justified in walking out.

Yet of all the fist fights peddled over the years as the "battle of the century," the only one that justified the billing took place on July 2, 1921, in a wooden amphitheater hammered together on a swath of Jersey City tideland called Boyle's Thirty Acres. It lasted less than four rounds, and on Sunday, July 3, The New York Times gave over not only its sports section but most of Page One and the news pages to accounts of the event.

"Million-dollar gate" became part of the language that day when slightly more than 80,000 spectators—contemporary estimates ranged from 90,000 to infinity—paid \$1,789,238 to sit on pine boards bubbling with pitch while the scowling champion methodically destroyed the 168-pound challenger they called the Orchid Man. As Irvin S. Cobb put it in a story that started on the front page of The Times and occupied most of Page Nine: "The arts, the sciences, the drama, commerce, politics, the bench, the bar, the great newly-risen bootlegging industry—all these have sent their pink, their pick and their

perfection to grace this great occasion."

It was more than the battle of the century. It was the mismatch of the ages. Probably it couldn't have happened at any other moment in history. The war to end war was still a recent event and the peace that followed still had the taste of champagne. French champagne, the stuff American doughboys had learned to associate with Mademoiselle from Arramides. Here was a son of la belle France, a certified hero who had won the Croix de Guerre and Médaille Militaire as an artillery spotter in the French Air Force, come to reach for the unreachable star.

What's more, he was handsome and worldly—a Greek athlete statue of parian marble warmed to life," according to a lady on the Morning Telegraph. "A priestess of the white Attic times comes forth to some harmonious sacrifice," wrote James Hopper in the Tribune. The challenger was possessed, in the eyes of Heywood Brown, with "one of the most beautiful bodies the prize ring has known."

He could also punch. To be sure, his reputation had been nurtured tenderly by a Gallic genius named François Descamps, who started him early fighting in saloons in the coal-mining country around Lens, took him to Paris to grow up on a diet of opponents named Young Snowball and Young Nipper, then let him fight on the assistance of English chivalry.

In 1913 he flattened a tall Briton named Bombardier Wells in the first round, and claimed the heavyweight championship of the world.

Rangers, was headed for the Boston Bruins.

Neither player had broken into his team's lineup this season. The goal, 35, was relegated to the bench behind Ed Giacomin and young John Davidson.

A knee injury kept Jarrett, 31, from playing, according to Billy Reay, the Chicago coach who is the key manipulator in the Black Hawks' deals. He denied that Jarrett had been having contract problems with the organization.

Francis and Reay are now in similar positions—with failing clubs who could brag of nothing but a 50th anniversary in the NHL.

The Rangers' recent performances in 9-1, 7-1 and 7-2 defeats have aroused vehement protest in Madison Square Garden while the Black Hawks

had also incensed their fans with a home loss to the lugalish Washington Capitals expansion team.

Kings Rump

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Marcel Dionne scored three goals and goalie Rogie Vachon posted his first shutout of the season last night to lead the Los Angeles Kings to a 6-0 rout of the Washington Capitals.

Dionne, who also had an assist, now has 21 points, one behind National Hockey League scoring leader Guy Lafleur of Montreal. Tom Williams added four assists.

Flames 3, Canucks 2

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Curt Bennett scored two first-period goals to boost Atlanta to a 3-2 triumph over the Canucks.

NHL Rangers Are Ready to Wave Bye-Bye to Its Losing Players

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The first in what should be a series of drastically needed moves for the New York Rangers

was made yesterday when virtually the entire team was put on waivers—except for goalie Gilles Villeneuve; he was traded.

The waiver action means that any of the other 17 National Hockey League clubs can claim one or more of the Rangers during the 72 hours set aside for such purposes. If any Ranger is claimed during that time, New York will have 48 more hours to decide whether to recall the player or allow him to be claimed for the \$30,000 waiver price.

Should more than one team put in a claim for the same player, the team with the lowest point total at the end of the 72-hour waiver period would receive the priority. General manager Emile Francis can recall a waiver only once for each player. If any are waived again, it would be permanent.

The trade for Chicago Black Hawk defenseman Doug Jarrett put an end to rumors that Villeneuve, who had played the last five seasons with the

NHL Standings

Patrick Division				
	W	L	T	Pts GF/GA
Philadelphia	5	1	2	18 38
N.Y. Islanders	5	1	4	14 39
Atlanta	3	5	1	7 34
N.Y. Rangers	3	5	1	7 34
Smythe Division				
	W	L	T	Pts GF/GA
Chicago	4	2	2	10 29
St. Louis	3	3	3	9 27
Kansas City	3	2	1	7 16
Vancouver	3	3	1	7 29
Minnesota	1	7	0	2 31
Norris Division				
	W	L	T	Pts GF/GA
Los Angeles	7	4	1	15 47
Montreal	6	1	2	14 51
Pittsburgh	4	1	1	9 30
Detroit	0	7	3	3 19
Washington	1	9	1	3 36
Adams Division				
	W	L	T	Pts GF/GA
Buffalo	7	0	1	15 47
Toronto	4	3	1	9 24
San Jose	3	2	4	10 28
California	3	4	3	9 28
Tuesday's Games				
Los Angeles 6, Washington 0 (Dionne 3, Murphy, Minin, Corring, Williams 2, Vancouver 2, Bennett 2, Platt, Lever, Verreer, Tardif)				

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games				
Edmonton 7, Phoenix 3 (Sheehy 2, Baird, Long, Joyal, Ullman, 2, McAnel, 2, Roy, 2, Baur)				
Toronto 6, Quebec 4 (Mettenast 2, Kirk 2, Bollins, D'Almeida, Cloutier, 2, Bernier, 2, Bernier, Tardif)				

Two to Carry Torch

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Two Austrian 1984 Olympic gold medalists will light the fire for the Winter Games opening here Feb. 4, 1976, the Austrian Olympic Committee said today. They are Christl Haas, winner of the 1984 Olympic downhill, and Josef Hebenstreit, who won the gold medal in the double luge event when the Games were held here 11 years ago.

Soviet Woman Gymnast Escapes With Overall Title

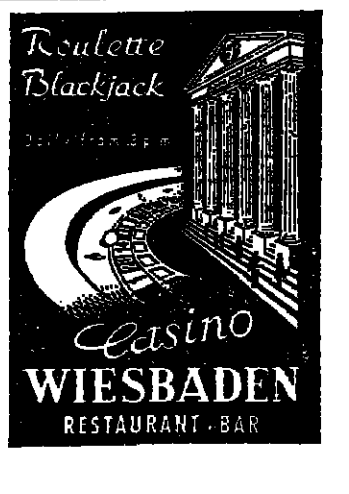
From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Ludmila Tourischeva, 23, returned to top form last night after a year's back injury, won the women's overall gold medal in the World Cup gymnastics and also escaped what could have been another serious injury.

While performing on the asymmetric bars, the apparatus broke and Tourischeva, the Olympic champion, barely got off on time. "I was just finishing and did not feel it going unbalanced," she said. "I was a bit of a mess, but I was not hurt."

There was a bit of drama, too, for her teammate, Olga Korbut, who finished second, ahead of Russian Elvira Seadi and Marta Egervari of Hungary, who tied for third. In her first event, the vault, Korbut, 20, fell; then in her final performance, the floor exercise, she stumbled after the warm-up and had to be carried from the floor to have her ankle taped before continuing.

French betting operates on a



Ishimatsu to Defend

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Goro Ishimatsu of Japan, the World Shooting Council lightweight champion, will defend his title against Alvaro Rojas of Costa Rica in Tokyo Dec. 4. Ishimatsu's manager said today.

Davis Cup committee tomorrow in London

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, leader on the Grand Prix Tennis circuit this year, opened his winning road today by beating Australian Barry Phillips-Moore, 6-2, 6-4, in his first-round match of the French tournament here.

It was a day without upsets at the Pierre de Coubertin hall, as the circuit heads into its final month of play before the finals are held in Stockholm starting Nov. 30.

Die Nastase of Romania, American Roscoe Tanner and Eddie Dibbs, Dutchman Tom Okker and Chile's Jaime Pillot also advanced today. Nastase beat Victor Pecci of Paraguay, 6-4, 6-3. Tanner edged South African Bernard Mitton, 6-5, 6-7, Pillot beat South African Bob Hewitt, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, and Dibbs beat Charlie Pasarell of Puerto Rico, 7-5, 6-3.

Okker volleyed well to get past Poland's Wojtek Fibak, 7-5, 6-3.

Date Demanded

PRAGUE, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia wants to play the Davis Cup final against Sweden before Christmas to enable its star player Jan Kodner to take part in the Australian Open at the end of this year, the CTE news agency said yesterday.

"I trust Sweden will understand our request to play before Christmas," said Czechoslovak non-playing captain Antonin Boland. "We couldn't play after Christmas for many reasons. One of them is Kodner's decision to take part in the Australian championship."

The date for the Sweden-Czechoslovakia Davis Cup final in Stockholm will be set by the

Orange Gates

MADRID, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Top-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain defeated Australia's Kim Warwick today and Bob Lute upset sixth-seeded fellow American Harold Solomon in the Philippine International tennis classic. Orantes outlasted Warwick, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. Lute routed Solomon, 6-1, 6-0.

Red Sox' Lynn Receives Award As Top Rookie

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Fred Lynn, Boston's 23-year-old outfielder, was the landslide choice yesterday as the American League Rookie of the Year.

In balloting by the Baseball Writers Association, Lynn came within half a ballot of a unanimous selection. He was named on all 24 ballots, splitting one vote with a teammate, Jim Rice, also an outfielder. It was the fourth time a Red Sox player had won the honor.

The voting committee was composed of two writers from each of the league's 12 cities.

Lynn stepped in to the Boston lineup as the center fielder and had the second-highest batting average in the league at .331, trailing only Minnesota's Rod Carew. He hit 21 home runs, drove in 105 runs and led the league in slugging, runs scored and doubles.

Rice tested .309 and knocked in 102 runs. He and Lynn were the first rookie teammates in the league to bat more than 300 and drive in more than 100 runs. Lynn turned in several standout fielding plays during Boston's loss to Cincinnati in the World Series which Rice missed because of injury.

The other Red Sox players who won the award were Walt Dropo, first baseman, in 1950, Don Schwab, pitcher, in 1951, and Carlton Fisk, catcher, in 1972.

